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Atomic Power to Make a New World

"A KEY TO THE DOOR OF HEAVEN ON EARTH"

This article—issued as a special supplement by the Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, D.C., and published here by permission* — appears to the Editors of Saturday Night to be of outstanding significance.

THE MINDS of thoughtful men, overwhelmed by the destructive possibilities of the atom, of bacteria and the virus, increasingly turn toward the potential benefits which the New Knowledge could bring to Mankind. The contemplation of a future in which the incredible results of his creative thinking are used by Man for his own destruction is altogether too painful. With the key to the fundamental power of Nature in his hands, it has to be assumed that Man will use it for the general benefit; that Western civilization will long enough survive for the New Utopia to be realized; that Man will come to know himself as he now knows the physical universe.

For the future could well be the millennium toward which humanity has groped for centuries. On the one hand, the dangers of the present are so obvious, the potential calamity so appalling, that the constructive mind, for the moment, is paralyzed. But on the other, the prospect is so bright, the contemplation of mankind released from poverty and its consequences so appealing, that it is salutary to turn from the possible Tragedy to the no less possible Promise of the New Era.

Operation Crossroads has been discontinued—as an experiment to determine how much of his handiwork Man can destroy in a fraction of a second. But in the larger sense, the Operation continues. "It is we who are at the crossroads, and the decision is whether mankind shall become obsolete", said an eminent scientist recently. The purpose of the present study is to show what, if Man survives, he may achieve as a result of his new command over Nature.

The recent report to the Atomic Energy Commission** sets out the facts which govern the use of the atom as a source of power. It makes clear the fact that atomic power is far closer at hand than has hitherto been suspected. There are certain technical problems yet to be overcome; but by comparison with those already solved in the production of the atomic bomb these are trifling.

The report shows beyond a doubt that power from the atom will be available shortly. Problems at the technical level have never in its history held up the progress of engineering, and only the most pessimistic can see them doing so now.

Cost To Be Relatively Low

An astounding feature of this account is the cost comparison, for electricity generation, between a coal and an atomic plant—between, that is to say, a coal plant perfected and cheapened as to initial cost and as to cost of operation by a hundred years' experience—and the very first atomic plant. Even so, the original plant cost is estimated to be only two-and-a-half times greater for the atom than for coal. The cost of power so generated (including interest charges on the investment at 3% in each case) is even more nearly similar; 0.65c per kilowatt-hour for coal, 0.8c for the atomic source. It requires little imagination to see that, within a few years—particularly with coal costs mounting, as seems likely—"coal" power will far exceed atomic in cost.

The major cost of power to the consumer, in any event, is in its transmission to him, not in its generation. It is for this reason that hydraulic power differs so little in cost from that made from coal. It is here that the atom will most significantly revolutionize the power-world. The atomic plant can be brought near to the consumer; it need be located neither on a river nor near a coal-source. Nor does the argument that coal-fired plants are presently located in big cities influence the matter. If the plant is located within the city, the coal must be transported to it—if the plant is located on the river (or near the mine) the power must be delivered to the consumer.

The atomic plant, requiring exceedingly little fuel by bulk, may operate for months on the fuel with which it is originally supplied. The "pipe-line", be it a string of coal-cars or a high-voltage transmission line, virtually disappears.

The foregoing applies to the nuclear power plant in locations already supplied with power from conventional sources. It is abundantly clear that, in due time, the atomic plant will offer serious competition to its present alternatives; this although all technical problems connected with the use of the atom as a power source are admittedly as yet unsolved.

Atomic Power Here Soon

The controversy which has arisen, in both the technical and non-technical press, over the feasibility of nuclear power generation should not be allowed to obscure the picture—the facts already known, in the opinion of a vast majority of competent authorities, leave no room for any alternative interpretation than that given above.

Atomic power will be generated, it will be generated soon, and it will be generated at a competitive price.

Other supplies fail—the atom is the fundamental constituent of the universe, hence unfailing. What the Sun does the Atom can do. Where there is matter, there is now energy; no longer merely potential energy, but energy available to release humanity from unproductive toil. In tapping the fundamental reservoir of energy in nature, in acquiring this instrument of the Creator of the Universe, Mankind is for the first time in history in a position to abolish poverty, to do anything mechanical energy permits, to revolutionize every human task from agriculture to medicine. Only one question remains—can Man control himself?

The foregoing is not an overstatement. By comparison with this last achievement, all human invention is insignificant—the wheel, the printing press, the steam engine, the airplane, all are trifles. Our discovery that matter is energy has delivered into our hands the key to the door of Heaven on Earth.

So vast is the revolution now called for in our thinking that few who have so far written on the Atomic Age have shown a fraction of the imagination for which the possibilities call. Many, it is true, have forecast sweeping benefits; the few who have seen nothing but problems are much less than convincing.

Nevertheless, to the lay reader, the existence of an alternative opinion—the "it-can't-be-done" school—is disquieting and requires explanation. In the course of technical history it is over and over again apparent that each of man's discoveries is greeted by a semi-professional chorus of unimaginative detractors. As each new vista opens to the informed and unbiased mind, the prospect is clouded by pessimistic and so-called "conservative" interpretations.

Nor are the scientists themselves unguilty; their training, in the observation of facts and suitable deduction therefrom, leaves no room for imagination of the type required to foresee the social and other consequences of their discoveries. A story, probably apocryphal, illustrates the point: it is said that Lord Kelvin, when demonstrating his first refrigerating machine, did so apologetically—this was a mere gadget, a neat technical trick, of no conceivable application or real consequence. Whether true or not, the story is at least illuminating.

The mind trained in non-imagination cannot be expected to utilize a neglected faculty on the spur of the moment.

The pessimists notwithstanding, it is certain that nuclear power will revolutionize the world far more completely than did the steam engine which heralded the Industrial Revolution. Even the most fertile imagination has always fallen short of the full magnitude of the consequence of man's knowledge; the less-than-most-imaginative prophets now appear merely foolish. The complete and final impossibility of communication by radio was "proved" less than fifty years ago!

World Needs More Power

The fraction of the earth's surface at present supplied with power is remarkably small. It has been argued that the amount of power available to each inhabitant of a country is a measure of the standard of life which it offers. Such an interpretation is, clearly, approximately correct. Non-industrial China must depend on human muscle, on beasts of burden, on the wind for the propulsion of sailboats—the total available horsepower is but little greater than that inherent in the capacity for physical work of the inhabitants.

At the opposite end of the scale, the United States, with a total (including power plants, railroads, trucks, buses, automobles, etc., etc.) of no less than 2.64 billion horsepower, offers the use of nearly 20 horsepower to each and every inhabitant, and this exclusive of his own physical work. Standard of life may be measured—in part—by the power at one's command.

From this argument—as indeed from more direct reasoning—it is apparent that the undeveloped sections of the world must so remain until manpower can be supplemented by mechanical horsepower. The vast areas of China, of Brazil and of India, to name but three, at present support only an undernourished and sparse population. In each, conventional sources of power—oil, water or coal—are either unavailable or unexploited. Without industry, the standards of life are wretched, those of agriculture pathetic; even fertilizer production requires power. To such areas, the nuclear power plant offers an escape from Nature's parsimony. They are no longer at an insurmountable disadvantage by comparison with the more fortunate countries such as the U.S., where, in abundance, all three forms of power are richly available.

With the introduction of readily available energy, the human inhabitants of the "power-less" areas can commence their ascent of the ladder of civilization. Certainly it will be long before they reach the heights now achieved elsewhere—but the long ascent of progress is now theirs to make; the power inherent in matter is available to all, irrespective of location or fortune.

New Methods in Sight

What has been said above applies to the release of atomic power by the method at present understood—by nuclear fission. It applies exclusively to the generation of power in large-scale, stationary plants. For this limitation, there exist at the present time good technical reasons. The process of fission of heavy elements produces, in addition to energy and useful end-products, powerful radiations lethal to human beings. To prevent their escape, the nuclear "pile" is surrounded by heavy shielding, as a result of which it cannot be expected that a practicable plant can be made—on present knowledge—to weigh less than 100 tons. Such a weight, most plainly, renders the present device utterly unsuitable for the airplane truck or automobile, just practicable for the largest locomotive, clearly possible for large sea going vessels.***

The conclusion that smaller plants are not at present foreseen, however, does not compel the supposition that they will not appear in time, as many have argued. The very reverse is true. **Already on the horizon are entirely new methods of releasing the energy in matter.**

Among these are new methods of deriving power by the fission of heavy elements, unaccompanied by lethal radiation products in their present quantity. Energy can be derived, also, by processes other than fission. The fusion of light elements (the opposite process to the fission of heavy ones) is also accompanied by a vast release of energy—it is amazing to speculate on the possibilities of a plant operating by the fusion of so light, and so very cheap, an element as hydrogen. By all these as yet unexplored systems, entirely new possibilities as to weight and size are opened up. Thereby, atomic fuel could replace that now used even in the smallest and lightest power plants.

We must note, parenthetically, that the extensive benefits which nuclear energy can offer the world will be realized only if, in the first instance at least, comprehensive research plans are carried forward in the United States. There is no monopoly on scientific knowledge—it is certain that any technically progressive nation could, on the basis of such knowledge

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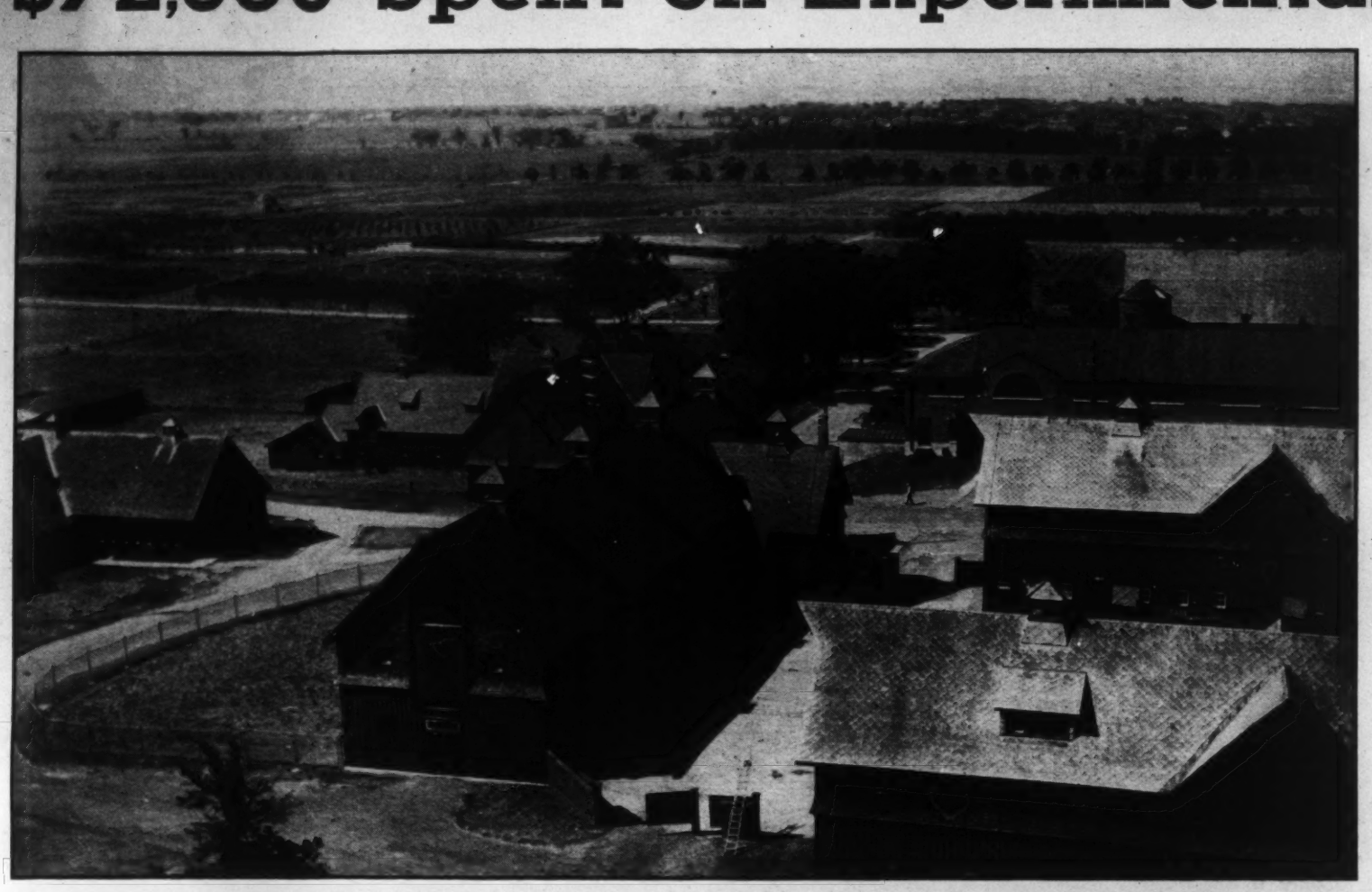
* Scientific Information transmitted to the United Nations Atomic Commission. Vol. IV, Nuclear Power, September 6, 1946.

** *** See, for example, *The Future of Nuclear Power*, by J. A. Wheeler; Mechanical Engineering, May 1946, page 401.

$72,000 Spent on Experimental Farms in 1886



Heart of a coast-to-coast network of farms owned and operated by the federal government for agricultural research, the Central Farm of the Experimental Farms Service was established at Ottawa 60 years ago.

By Gerald Hawkins

PROBABLY the most profitable investment the Canadian people ever made was 60 years ago, when the Parliament of that day sank $72,000 into a "new-fangled" idea—that science had a place in agriculture.

That was a lot of money in 1886, and people compared the expenditure with Seward's Folly, the unreasonably extravagant action of the U.S. Secretary of state a generation before in paying the Russian Czar $7,220,000 for a vast area of snow and ice known as Alaska.

But as Seward was vindicated by the wealth of Alaska, so also was the Parliament of 1886 vindicated by the wealth the Experimental Farms Service has brought.

Through the years, successive Dominion governments have spent at most only a few dozen millions of dollars on the farms service. The return has been staggering — incalculable with any degree of accuracy. One phase of the work alone, that of producing wheat varieties best suited for Canadian conditions, has brought hundreds o millions of dollars to Canada.

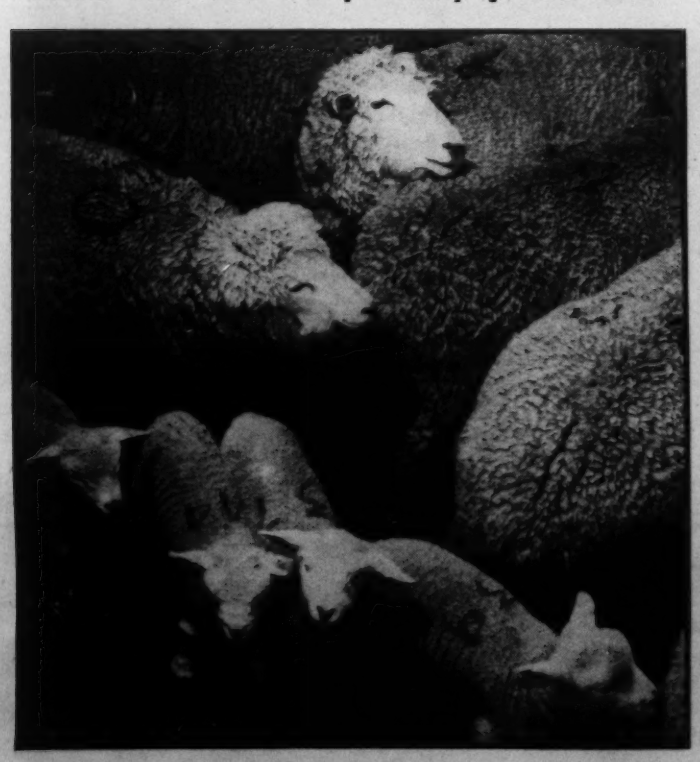
MARQUIS wheat, the first and greatest success of the Dominion Experimental Farms in the field of wheat breeding, brought other benefits to Canada fully as important as cash returns. It was Marquis wheat, as much as the railroad, which opened up the West. It was Marquis wheat, more than any other crop, which enabled farm production to become the economic heart of the nation. Agriculture became the basis of Canada's export trade, for one-third of this country's farm produce is sold abroad. And, finally, the West's preoccupation with wheat left the East to specialize in other fields: its agriculture to concentrate on such production as dairy and hogs, its industry to develop and serve, among others, the needs of the wheat-growing West.

The initial $72,000 bought the five original experimental farms: at Ottawa; Nappan, N.S; Brandon, Man; Indian Head, N.W.T., and Agassiz, B.C. Now the service is composed of 34 farms, stations and sub-stations, and 209

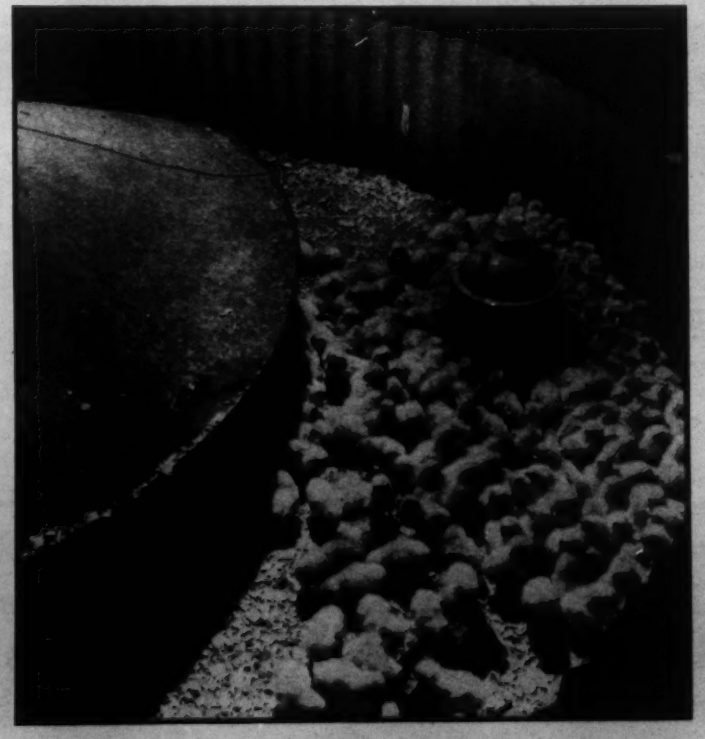
Varieties of fruits are sought to suit Canada's climate. Apples have been developed which grow much further north than was previously possible here.

To find contents of Vitamin D in Canadian-made cod liver oil, bones of three-weeks-old chick are heated to 880 degrees and tests made from the ashes.

This hefty sow weighing 300 lbs. is a Yorkshire, a breed famous for its bacon. Breeders' hopes that she would farrow a dozen piglets were not realized.



The Corriedale (above) and Romnelet, two breeds bred to meet specific range conditions in the West, are also being introduced on Eastern farms.



These day-old chicks are some of the 5,000 being hatched this year at the Central Farm as part of a long-range project to help Canadian farmers . . .

. . . increase egg production and raise better fowl. Each chick at birth is identified by a number and at the same time its mother and father carefully recorded.

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Has Proved One of Canada's Wisest Investments

Photos by Malak, Ottawa

illustration stations and district experimental sub-stations. Its budget this year is $3,455,000.

When the experimental farms were established 60 years ago, the value of good seed and suitable varieties was but little understood; systematic crop rotations were very little followed; good cultural methods were neither studied nor practised; the use of fertilizers was not fairly understood or systematically followed; the uses of leguminous plants to increase soil fertility were unknown, and the necessity of careful breeding, feeding, housing and management of livestock were not recognized.

THE farm service brought science to agriculture, thereby giving farming a permanence which enabled it to become the basis of the nation's prosperity.

Through climate and soil studies the scientists have been able to advise farmers not only what crops to plant, but what varieties they should use to obtain best results. They taught the farmers, and particularly those new Canadians who brought Old World methods of farming with them from their native lands, the need to adopt new agricultural procedures designed for new conditions.

One of the greatest services to the credit of the farm service is the aid it gave Western farmers during and after the disastrous drought of the 1930's. On its recommendation trees were planted, and 1,337,320 acres were set apart as community pastures—land which never should have been broken. Concentrating on research, the farms evolved new cultivation methods such as strip tilling, which helps prevent the wind blowing away rich top soil.

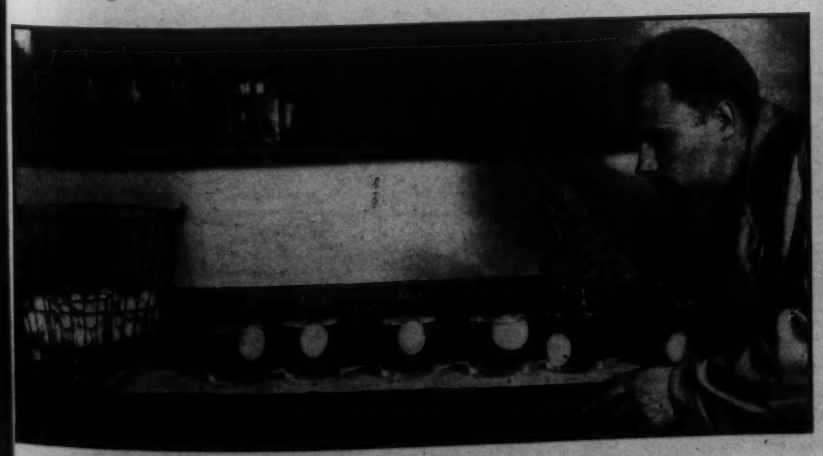
But what the farm service has done in the past may some day be regarded as only the first faltering steps in the direction of truly scientific agriculture. Science in agriculture is growing more important every year, and the government scientists want the farmers to realize this and to take full advantage of Canada's investment in experimental farms. That, they believe, is the way to agricultural prosperity.

Thirteen acres at the Central Farm are used for tobacco experiments; about 8,000 lbs. of different varieties are harvested, including cigar tobacco Havana 211 and some unusual types that grow 3 ft. high.

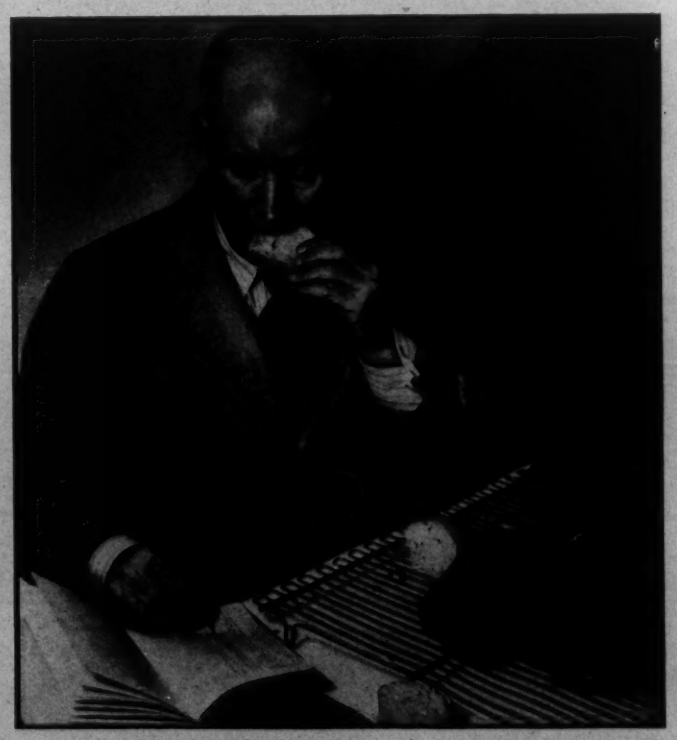
Flower-breeding experiments continue winter and summer at the Central Farm, improving existing species and creating new ones. This work helps farmers beautify their farms.

"Bagging" tobacco plants to produce pure seeds. Larger varieties are required which will stand the Canadian climate and also resist the horn worm.

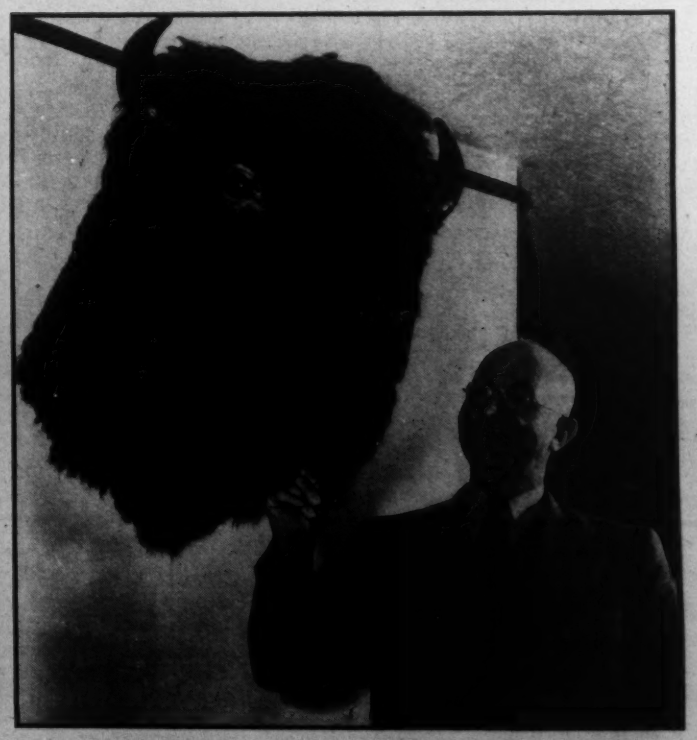
Here strawberry seedlings are being checked by a Central Farm scientist. Experiments are continuously being carried out to obtain larger berries.



Scientist tests freshness of eggs by the specific gravity test. Eggs which have been kept in too warm a place, and in which the air cell has become enlarged, will float.



Dr. L. H. Newman, the cerealist who developed the now well-known Canada Approved Vitamin B flour, at work in his office at the Central Farm, Ottawa.



Dr. Edgar Spinney Archibald, director of the Experimental Farms Service, displays a Cattalo head that was used in experiments at Wainwright, Alta.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Imagining What Darwin Said is Easier Than Reading Him

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

UNDER the heading "Darwin, Marx, Freud, Apostles of Chaos", W. J. Brown (S. N. Aug. 31) stirs these three into a sort of convenient triumvirate hash upon which to blame such of the world's ills as Naziism, Communism and, by implication, the recent war. There is no more point in arguing with him than with Holy Rollers, with flag-pole sitters, or with an architect I know who persists in dumping his salad into the soup.

For Karl Marx, no defence is offered. I prefer Groucho and Harpo, myself. As for Freud, people were doing what he wrote about long before he was born and his dissertations have in no way changed the basic principles involved. If we are to charge against Freud Germany's five outbursts against her neighbors in 80 years, we might as well blame him also for the exploits of Alexander and of Genghis Khan.

However, when it comes to blaming the misdeeds of the Germans on Charles Darwin, it is time to protest. Evolution is a fact. In nature, plants and animals struggle for existence. The fittest do survive. Darwin's exposition of these facts did not lead him to consider a similar struggle inevitable for man or for nations. On the contrary, as is shown by the following quotation, he expected something better of us.

"As man advances in civilization, and small tribes are united into larger communities, the simplest reason would tell each individual that he ought to extend his social instincts and sympathies to all the members of the same nation, though personally unknown to him. This point being once reached, there is only an artificial barrier to prevent his sympathies extending to the men of all nations and races."—Darwin, *The Descent of Man*. Chapter III.

Far from advocating belligerency or chaos, this quotation might well have come from any hopeful Smuts or Byrnes addressing a plenary session of the United Nations.

So much for Darwin. Mr. Brown's article concludes by referring to "old conceptions of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, of the Divine Providence, of our duty towards our neighbor, and of the Day of Judgment," with the warning that "we had better reassert their content. For we have seen the results of throwing them overboard."

It seems more likely that we have seen the results of wearing blinders while aggressive Germans prepared for domination of the world. There is not a shred of evidence to show, either that World Wars I and II resulted from non-Germans throwing overboard any Capital Letters, or that merely by clinging to Them we may succeed in averting Armageddon.

Ithaca, N. Y. F. H. HUTT

A Rebuke

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS a little confusing that the editor of a paper like SATURDAY NIGHT, with a reputation for defending civil liberties, should find so much to praise in the Blair Fraser article "Why Did they Spy?" in *Maclean's* of September 1.

That article was about as "human" as the Walrus. It wept over the accused in the so-called espionage cases (all of whom were assumed to be guilty) and cheerfully neglected to point out that thirteen cases are still *sub judice* and that there is substantial doubt about the guilt of those to be tried.

I know at least as many of the accused as the author of the *Maclean's* article but I should think it in doubtful taste (and in contempt of court) to discuss their "motivation" until the question of their guilt or innocence has been disposed of in open court. There is no reason why SATURDAY NIGHT and *Maclean's* should add to the prejudice already created against those accused by the publication of the Kellock-Taschereau reports before the trials. That, you will recall, was one aspect of the procedure strongly criticized by the Canadian Bar Association.

Toronto, Ont. F. W. PARK

Welcoming the Poles

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent "British Subject" said that many veterans were dismayed by the report that 4,000 Polish troops were coming to Canada. Here's one veteran who is not "dismayed" at the prospect. I am not qualified to speak for "many" veterans; perhaps "British Subject" is, by virtue of being himself a veteran and an official of some nation-wide veterans' organization?

I welcome the 4,000 Poles to Canada because (a) Canada needs more people. (b) The Polish soldiers are coming out here as farm workers. (c) After I have finished my course as a student-veteran I have no fear at all about not being able to get a job as a farmhand. Most student-veterans are taking specialized courses anyway —courses in fruit-farming, animal husbandry, hotel management, engineering, art, etc. and need fear no competition from Polish farm-laborers. (d) I was an infantry officer in Italy.

The Polish soldiers of General Anders' Corps fought valiantly beside us up the Adriatic Coast, in the Hitler Line at Cassino, in the Gothic Line etc. They were useful people to have around in those days. Thousands of their dead have graves on Italian soil; 4,000 of their living have now been offered the privilege of labor on Canadian soil. It is to this fitting, though very small, boon from our government that "British Subject" nastily objects.

And he does object in a nasty fashion (though by inference he calls himself a "decent-minded" Canadian) for he says that these Polish soldiers have "fascist tendencies". It may be true that some of the *agents provocateurs* have fascist tendencies, that some of the officers are dyed-in-the-blood Tories, particularly if they were of the land-owning class.

But the common Polish soldiers whom I saw were of virile peasant stock—untutored, home-loving, country-loving. These men are the ones who are coming to Canada. They want to come here partly because they have no home to go to. A lower-middle-class Polish major endowed with both common sense and intelligence told me a year ago last Spring that approximately two-thirds of the common soldiers in his Division lived *east* of the "Curzon Line". In other words, what was their home has become wholly Russian; holy Russia!

Montreal, Que. T. J. ALLEN

Births and the Future

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WOULD like to ask Mr. "Without Prejudice" how he could explain his assumption that the size of the French Canadian family is disproportionately large.

An elementary knowledge of social history would help him realize that Canada's greatest source of worry, as far as her future as a nation is concerned, is not to be found in the high birth-rate of French Canada, but rather in the disproportionately limited size of English-speaking families.

It is about time for all Canadians to admit that there is nothing disproportionate in a nation's family-size averaging more than two or three persons plus a golden dog.

I hope that, some day, your appreciated paper will publish a series of articles on population trends in Canada. It would be greatly appreciated if you could bring out in the open the grave warning that is to be found in the reports recently issued on the matter by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

To anyone who knows the ABC of vital statistics, the argument of Mr. "Without Prejudice" will appear untimely, unsound and unfounded.

Montreal, Que. CLAUDE RYAN

Appreciation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I express thanks for Mr. Woodside's splendid articles from Europe which have appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT. You have given those of us compelled to stay in Canada meantime, but who have been to all the countries you mention, a most timely and needed account. I have read every word of these reports, and am grateful.

Ottawa, Ont. LILIAN WATSON

A Parallel Cited

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to your excellent editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT, of September 21.

History sometimes repeats itself and it may be of interest to note how closely related is our position in Canada today with that of France just prior to the outbreak of war in 1939. At that time, France was sharply divided into political factions, the Communists, the Fascists, Conservatives, Labor. The Republic was "sold" on the labor movement and trade unionism was in its heyday, just as it is now in Canada and the United States. All factions bowed to the strikes that brought industrial France to a standstill, on the premise that nothing must stop the "labor movement". The results are well known—France fell, due mostly to internal rotteness centering around exploiters of the labor movement.

The pattern of industrial strife, strikes and shut-downs now developed in Canada and the United States puts us in a very similar position. The cause is obvious. The unions are all powerful, thanks to legislation, and no one in the Government has the courage to see this or take action.

If the present trend is allowed to continue, we do not need the stock market collapse as a guide to the future. The story of France will soon be the story of Canada and the United States and we shall not have a Britain or an America to save us.

Toronto, Ont. F. H. VERCOE

• •

CHEQUE-BAIT

"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Has a way of turning out to be right.
What's more, it goes slow
With the "I told you so."

GEOFFREY VIVIEN

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

MR. HENRY WALLACE'S declaration that he will continue to fight for world peace gives us the uncomfortable feeling that far too many people in the world are fighting for it already.

•

Réal Caouette, new Social Credit Member of Parliament for Pontiac, has already promised his backing for a startling innovation by assuring his electors that he will keep in close touch with them during his term of office.

•

From an article by Col. Dick Malone, O.B.E.:
"He (Field Marshal Montgomery) was like a famous conductor who turns and throws his baton in his audience's face, walks off the stage, and in other ways uses direct rudeness to assert his privilege as a prima donna."

As a baton-thrower Monty is tops, but to give him his due, he's always been pretty modest about his prowess as a female lead in grand opera.

•

Postman Knocks Twice

Item in weekly news review:
"Statistics reveal that you are most likely to die by accident in July and December."

We pedestrians are getting tough, but the family cat is still seven up on us.

•

After hearing news of a new device that enables any radio station to broadcast eight different programmes simultaneously on the same wave length, we suspect that our own local station has been trying this out for some time now without taking us into its confidence.

Britain's football is reported to be a national industry with a turnover of $200 million in the football gambling pool. It is understood that 99% of the people who splash in it get soaked.

•

Laurence Olivier, citing William Shakespeare as the script writer for the production of "Henry V," claims that this is the first time such an important function has been performed by an author who has been dead for 300 years. Unfortunately, many modern script writers haven't the patience to wait this length of time.

•

Conscience Makes Cowards

A voracious spider with a human-like face has been found in a temple near Peiping. Probably a repentant income-tax collector in retreat.

•

A Nashville man, lighting a cigarette, burnt out his shirt and $1,059 which was in the pockets. Too bad about the shirt.

•

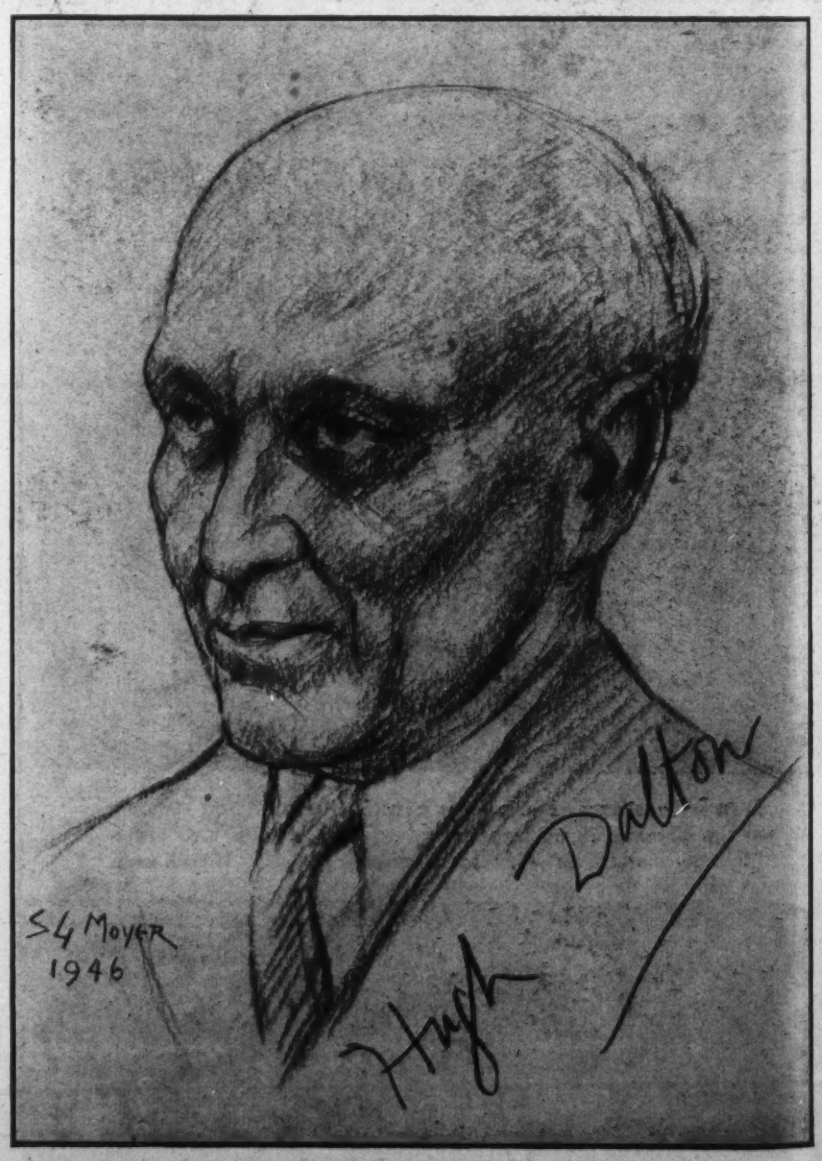
The snag in Senator G. G. McGeer's suggestion that the new Canadian flag have the Union Jack in one corner, the Stars and Stripes in another, and the Maple Leaf in between, is the blank look in the other two corners.

•

According to a recent pamphlet, Alberta can boast 30,000 square miles of sand saturated with soft, sticky bitumen, brown and black in color, and giving off a strong asphaltic odor. Excellent samples of this substance are available without charge from any public ink-pot of the Canadian Post Office Department.

•

A trade journal announces the possibility of injecting pleasant smells into ill-smelling industries such as glue factories and hide-tanning establishments. Maybe there's some hope for that 7-cent cigar that still smells like a nickel.



Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who visited Canada last week en route to Washington, hopes that the International Fund talks will result in multilateral trade agreements. Son of a royal household chaplain, Dr. Dalton spent his youth at Windsor Castle before attending Eton and Cambridge. During World War II, he became Minister of Economic Warfare and, later, Board of Trade President. Famed for his own extensive wardrobe, his austerity measures made the wearing of shabby attire patriotic. At 59, his wizardry with Britain's tough financial problems has pleased British taxpayers, who hope his visit will mean expenditure of part of the U.S. loan on a few luxuries for them.

THE FRONT PAGE

Of Nuclear Power

IN THE article on the atom as a source of power, prepared by the Whaley-Eaton Service of Washington, D.C., which we print on the first page of this issue, it is pointed out that this new discovery will profoundly change the social, political and economic face of the world; and it is added that "The utmost of human wisdom will be required to avoid the utmost of human misery as a consequence." Nothing but the use of these two "utmosts" prevents this from being an understatement. Nothing less than the utmost of wisdom will avail, and nothing less than the utmost of misery will result if the wisdom is not there. These are disquieting considerations. It is extremely easy to become miserable; it is not easy to become wise.

The cheapening of energy, in forms in which it can be applied to the tasks which men want done, is immensely beneficial to a portion of the human race. But it is also immensely disastrous to another portion of the human race—the portion which has no share in the ownership of the cheapening process, and no source of income except that very energy—muscular, physical energy—which the process makes cheaper. And a very considerable part of the human race consists of people who are in exactly that condition, who have nothing to sell except their labor, and no particular skill to raise that labor above the level of mere energy. The number of tasks for which there is need of the wholly unskilled muscular energy of human beings has been diminishing steadily for two hundred years, because of the replacement of that energy by the power provided by coal, by transmitted electrical current and by the internal combustion engine. The result is to establish a market value for purely unskilled muscular energy, and even for muscular energy plus the commoner and more easily acquired skills, which is so far below the market value of skilled services of all kinds as to create a social fission, a gulf between the haves and the have-nots in the same society. If this further cheapening of power is permitted to enlarge this gulf, the prospect for anything but the utmost of human misery is dark indeed.

When the power of the horse ceases to be needed, as it has in various agricultural processes, we cease breeding horses for those processes. When the power of the merely muscular man ceases to be needed, we cannot cease breeding men. We can hope to impart to all the men of the community a degree of skill which will qualify them for higher remuneration; but that is not an easy or a rapid achievement. If our utmost wisdom fails to teach us how to distribute to even the least skilled members of our society (and indeed of the human race as a whole) a very large part of the benefits of the new discovery, and leaves them to suffer only its disastrous effects on the value of their one possession, then the future of the human race during the next few generations will be a future of bewilderment and probable disaster.

How any Canadian can look forward with cheerfulness, in the light of these new conditions, to an era of the continued operation of the uncontrolled laws of supply and demand is rather more than we can understand. If nuclear power tends to be largely the property of special groups in any national community, or even of special nations such as the United States and Britain and Russia, and its benefits tend to flow to these groups or nations as "profits," the distribution of the world's income will become even more disparate than it is. It is true that the possession of nuclear power will confer not merely a right to profits but also a very valuable means of defending that right by force of arms; but a world consisting of people who have nuclear power and will fight to retain the monopoly of it, and people who have no nuclear power and will fight to obtain some, is not a pleasant world to look forward to.

FOREBODING

REMEMBER the shapes and shadows of leaves
Against that day when the barred shadow falls
Of a mean window on the prison floor.
Remember solitude and how the wood thrush calls,
Against that night when the broken victim weeps
Shuddering on his narrow shelf of bed.
Commit to memory the varied forms of cloud
In summer's flowing beauty overhead,
Against the bleakness of that winter dawn
Before the march begins. Irrevocably you and I
Are doomed, you for a grandsire of outcast race,
And I for one scornful written word must die.

Remember the silken whispering of pines
And the pure spring welling through fern and moss;
Remember it against the new-dug pit.
The smoking pyre, the gallow's beam, the cross.

LENORE A. PRATT

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The Crimes of Hess

RUDOLF HESS flew to Scotland on May 12, 1941, and was thereafter a prisoner of the British up to the present time. Whatever crimes he may have committed against international law must therefore be supposed to have been committed prior to that date. The United States judge in the Nurnberg court has voted for a sentence of imprisonment, and the Russian judge has dissented from the majority verdict and voted for the death penalty. Yet neither the United States nor Russia had found any fault with the behavior of the German government up to the time when Hess ceased to have any part in its functions.

Russia was at that time associated with Germany in a non-aggression pact which was not far from being an alliance. The only crime about which Russia is entitled to raise any outcry would seem to be the flight to Scotland itself, for that was undertaken with the express purpose of inducing Britain to call off its war against Germany and join in a holy war against Russia. The United States was still neutral and professing a profound detachment concerning all the misbehavior that might be going on in Europe. Most of the atrocities of which Hess has been found guilty were perfectly well known at that time, but they did not excite the American people to any official indignation, whatever they may have done to individual Americans. Had Hess flown to the United States instead of Scotland he would have been received with the full honor due to his official rank and his known intimate relation with the Fuehrer.

We mention these things not to discredit the work of the tribunal, and most certainly not to exculpate Rudolf Hess. We mention them merely to point out the difficulties which confront a world which has just begun to rid itself of some of the implications of the concept of absolute national sovereignty, and has not got very far in the process.

In Memoriams

IT IS our practice to watch the In Memoriam columns of the Toronto papers—which far excel in interest and picturesqueness, if not in literary quality, those of any other Canadian journals that come our way—for any special gems of expression, and we are distressed that it was left to an outsider, Mr. Hugh Templin of the Fergus *News-Record*, to find one such which we overlooked. It was one of twelve notices, all honoring a service man named Bagnato, and the tribute which chiefly pleased Mr. Templin and greatly pleases us was the following:

"We have cousins by the dozens,
That you know is true.
But of all our many cousins
Our favorite was always you.

"A party wasn't a party
Till you walked in the door
That's why we know we'll never have
Those parties any more."

"We think", says Mr. Templin, "we would have liked to have known the late Mr. Bagnato, who gave his life in the service of his country".

The practice of printing a large number of In Memoriam notices, each inserted by a different relative or group of relatives, is quite common, and there is not infrequently a slight tone of rivalry about some of the tributes, though it is seldom so frank as in a case some years ago, also in a Toronto paper, in which the last of several tributes pretty clearly referred to the inserters of the others, and read:

"Freed at last from your chiselling pests,
Father, you now can take your rest."

The sincerity of the tribute we felt justified a slight departure from the strict rules of rhyme.

Free Maritime League

OUR readers will remember that we printed some months ago (without much approval) an article by Mr. William Rand, of Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia, on the wrongs which Mr. Rand conceived the Maritime Provinces to have suffered and be suffering at the hands of the Dominion. Mr. Rand is now publishing in the newspapers of Boston, Mass., an advertisement which he entitles "An Appeal to Nova Scotians Abroad," and which invites them to contribute funds to the Free Maritime League, "an organization of informed and patriotic citizens." In the text of the advertisement, however, Mr. Rand states that "we ask the cooperation, not only of Nova Scotians abroad, and Maritimers, but the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Boston, as the central trading and distributing port of New England."

The purpose of the Free Maritime League is to put an end to the situation which Mr. Rand describes in the following terms: "For forty years Nova Scotia has been blockaded from the sea by Canada. The slow poison of Confederation, injected into the bloodstream of Maritime life, destroying our commerce, our shipping and our population, is bringing matters to a crisis . . . . The natural trading ports of Nova Scotia are Boston and Atlantic coast ports. We wish to deal with their manufacturers and merchants. Freights to Nova Scotia points are one-quarter to one-third of that from Toronto and Montreal, and prices quoted at Boston ten to thirty per cent below Canadian. But Canada maintains a tariff blockade and embargoes against Nova Scotia trading with our natural markets."

The funds are for "printing and current expenses" and there will be no salaries. "We appeal to you to come to the help of a just cause, and the wiping out of an irrational and wicked barrier, maintained by Canadian violence and insatiable greed." Mr. Rand signs himself as "Sec.-treasurer."

We do not learn from the advertisement exactly how Mr. Rand's League proposes to attain its object. Apparently it will have to achieve one of three things: either (1) to withdraw Nova Scotia (or the Maritimes) from Confederation, or (2) to change the B.N.A. Act so as to give the provinces charge of their own tariffs, or (3) to get the whole "general" tariff schedule of the Dominion radically reduced by Ottawa legislation. These are all large undertakings. Mr. Rand may have been buoyed up with hopes about No. 2 by the high provincialism which Mr. Bracken has recently acquired from Mr. Drew, but we doubt whether the most ardent provincialists in Ontario and Quebec will ever campaign for provincial tariffs for Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. And somebody should tell the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Boston that no League will get very far in Canada if it depends largely on financial support from people in another country.

The Planning Act

THE Ontario Planning Act of the Hon. Dana Porter, adopted at the last session of the Legislature, has not received much attention, partly because it is not in the nature of things that it can produce any spectacular results for some years, partly because it encountered practically no opposition and hence but little discussion. The Planning Boards which it authorizes for municipalities are being set up in considerable numbers, and Mr. Porter believes that under their guidance many councils have made great progress already in understanding of the principles involved.

The Minister of Planning is the final authority, and could, in very exceptional circumstances, not only veto or alter a plan approved by the municipality but also enforce a plan disapproved by the municipality. This however is never likely to occur except when the council is favorable to the general design but refuses to accept some special point insisted on by the Department of Health or Highways.

The definition of the areas to be controlled is left to the municipality; the mere process of subdividing a suburban farm does not bring it under planning controls until the municipality says so. This seems hardly adequate, as the council is often too much under the influence of the subdivider, whose sole object is to get as much money as possible out of the sale of building lots. However it is argued that the controls cannot be applied on the mere decision of the farmer to sell some land, as he might want merely to dispose of a single parcel, and for farming purposes only. If all local authorities were awake to their responsibilities the situation would be sounder than it is.

Classic Tradition

WINNIPEG has extended a warm welcome to Dr. Carleton W. Stanley, the distinguished Canadian scholar who has just been appointed senior professor of English literature in United College in that city. Primarily a classics man, Dr. Stanley is so essentially a humanist that the transition to English will be the most natural thing in the world. He is one of those who never at any time abandoned the belief that European culture is a single entity which began at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and whose centre has moved pretty continuously westward, so that Homer and Hezekiah can no more be separated from Chaucer and Shakespeare and Hardy and Hemingway than the Greek and Latin roots can be removed from the English language.

SPORTING GOODS CLERK

THE latest jointed rod he praises,
The modern automatic reel,
And with admiring eye he raises
The very newest basket-creel.
For trolling-plugs he seems to feel
A passion born of constant wishing.
—An Ixion, bound upon the wheel
Of Commerce, *with no time for fishing!*

J. E. M.

Dividend Credits Help Employer and Labor

By W. R. DYMOND

A formula for dividing between employers and employees the savings which a company may achieve through lower production costs is here outlined. Take a three-months base-period, in which the unit costs of the company's products are established, as the starting-point. If there is a savings in the production of those items during the next three-month period, on a calculation of unit costs, the savings are divided between management and labor. Then starts a new three-month period.

Who gets what share of the money saved? By committee agreement it is determined whether each side contributed equally or which side contributed more towards cost reduction—a 50-50 affair, 60-40, 80-20, etc. The employees' share is further divided by the total number of man hours for that plant for that period; this answer is the hourly dividend credit.

The writer, who has written previously on labor-management committees (S.N., June 15), stresses that this scheme is not a profits-sharing plan, although through increased efficiency profits are more likely to come about.

EMPLOYERS, trade unions and the public are to-day in search of a formula for industrial peace. In the June 15 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT I suggested that union-management cooperation could solve many present labor-employer bargaining issues without resort to crippling strikes. Union-management cooperation to reduce costs and increase labor productivity would enable the employer to grant labor's demands for higher wages and shorter hours without increasing either costs or prices.

In contrast to strike-won wage increases with resulting production shortages, higher costs and inflationary prices union-management cooperation makes possible non-inflationary wage increases that are firmly based on higher industrial production.

Many industries are uncertain of future costs and prices owing to the instabilities of the reconversion period. Labor in asking for higher wages and shorter hours is adding to this uncertainty and is further stimulating the growing pressure for higher prices. This is not to argue that their demands for higher hourly earnings are unjustified, for labor has a right to protect its wartime standard of living. Further shorter hours are imperative if former war workers and demobilized veterans are to be reemployed in industry. The unions' goals of higher wages and shorter hours are therefore desirable in terms of general economic welfare.

However, the strike method of attaining these goals is undesirable, in fact barbarous, if the superior method of union-management cooperation can be agreed upon.

The problem of sharing the gains of union-management cooperation must be squarely faced if cooperation is to perform a constructive role in avoiding strikes through increasing industrial efficiency. In peacetime, labor, especially organized labor, is only willing to cooperate with management in terms of higher wages and improved working conditions, for the patriotic incentive of increasing production to win a war will no longer serve. Cooperation, to be successful, now depends on agreement by employers that their workers as a group, through their union, shall share in its gains.

Unions and their members are firmly opposed to the old suggestion-box system of paying workers for their ideas by small individual monetary awards which relieve the employer from any further responsibility for gains sharing. Profit sharing likewise is suspect, as the worker's share is dependent on so many factors outside the realm of labor's understanding or control. Cooperation in an economic system based largely on income incentives cannot be founded on altruism or some other equally vague principle but only on some equitable method of sharing fruits.

Gains-Sharing Factors

Another aspect of the present labor-management crisis which relates to the problem of gains sharing is the question of industry's "ability to pay". Trade union leaders are becoming increasingly aware of the relationship between an employer's wage costs and his ability to employ labor. Thus a trade union, if it is to protect the jobs of its members, must relate its wage demands to the employer's ability to pay. Essentially union-management cooperation through increasing industrial productivity increases a firm's ability to pay higher wages and improve working conditions. Hence the problem of gains-sharing involves two factors. First, relating the proportion of gains accruing to labor and employer to the relative contribution of each to increased productivity, and second, relating the income of the employees to the increased ability of the employer to pay, consequent upon cooperation.

Successful pre-war plans of union-management cooperation found answers to these questions suitable for a particular plant or industry in relation to a particuar set of economic circumstances. Some more generalized solution to the problem of gains sharing must be found if the present wage-hour issue facing management and labor is to be settled peacefully with the aid of organized in-plant cooperation.

In general the future ability of employers to pay higher wage bills may arise from several circumstances. First, technological changes introduced by management with the cooperation of a union and its members; second, employee suggestions to reduce costs under the sponsorship of a union-management production committee, and third, increased and stable levels of production which will tend to reduce unit costs.

Contribution Puzzles

It is clear that the separate contributions which labor and management make to this kind of cost reduction program are impossible to measure in an accurate statistical way and this makes difficult the sharing of the resulting benefits. For instance, can a monetary value be put on the agreement of labor to allow and even foster the easy introduction of technological changes rather than hinder them by union-imposed restrictions? Can the separate contributions of management and labor to cost reduction through the joint discussion of production problems in joint committees be measured statistically or accurately evaluated in monetary terms? Until the contributions of management and labor to a joint program of cost reduction can be measured accurately, no precise automatic formula for sharing the gains on the basis of the separate contributions of each can be worked out.

This does not mean that a suitable formula cannot be worked out to the problem first, of sharing the gains of cooperation and second, of relating the total wage bill to the ability of the firm to pay. The main purpose of the present article is to suggest such a formula, which for convenience will be set out in a form suitable for inclusion in a collective agreement. This formula shall be known as the wage dividend credit and shall consist of the following provisions:

1. The three month period prior to the signing of this agreement shall be known as the *base period* for the purpose of calculating savings in unit labor costs.
2. A schedule of average unit labor costs for each of the company's products shall be determined and mutually agreed upon by the company and the union for the base period.
3. Each three months period, following the signing of this agreement for its duration, shall be known as a *wage dividend period*. At the end of each dividend period, the difference between the average unit direct labor costs for that period and the base period shall be determined for each product. These differences in cost, whether greater or less than for the base period, shall be multiplied by the number of units of each product made during the period, and the sum, if a positive amount, shall form the *dividend credit*. This credit shall then be divided between the company and its employees in an agreed upon proportion. (In the example below fifty per cent to the company and fifty per cent to the employees.)
4. The employees' share of the dividend credit shall be divided by the number of man hours worked by the hourly rated employees during the dividend period and this amount shall form the *hourly wage dividend credit*. The hourly

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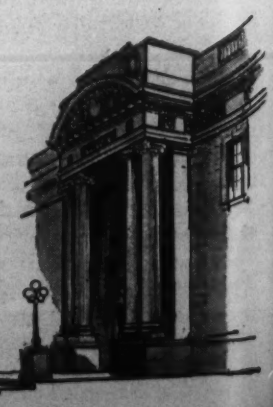

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Example of Calculation of Dividend Credit

Products	Base Period Labor Cost	Dividend Period Labor Cost	Difference in Cost	Number of Units	Total Dividends
A.	$100	$ 95	$ 5	4,000	$20,000
B.	$200	$190	$10	3,000	$30,000
C.	$300	$285	$15	2,000	$30,000
				Total	$80,000

Total Dividend..... $80,000
Company Share..... $40,000 (50%)
Employee share..... $40,000 (50%)

wage dividend credit shall then be divided among the employees *pro rata* on the basis of the number of hours worked by each during the dividend period.

Calculation of Hourly Wage Dividend Credit

Total Employees' share.....	$ 40,000
Total Man hours worked.....	800,000
Hourly wage dividend credit.....	.05c

A joint union-management committee should be set up to administer the calculation and distribution of gains under this scheme. It is desirable that both parties agree to have an independent chartered accountant check the figures on which the dividends are to be based. In this way the interests of labor and management in the fairness and justice of the scheme are completely protected. It should be pointed out that the formula does allow for the subtraction of losses, made on a particular product or products during the dividend periods, from the credits or savings made on other products. Of course, no dividend could be paid if a loss was made on overall operations during a dividend period.

The formula is based on several implicit assumptions. First, that the existing wage bill of the company is justified in terms of its present ability to pay. No union is going to agree to such a plan if wages can be reasonably increased without offsetting cost reductions. Second, that future savings in labor cost on most lines of production will be fairly substantial, although some flexibility is allowed for losses on particular items. Third, that the company's accounting system will reveal fairly accurately average unit labor costs for each product over a period of three months.

Three-Way Operation

The formula serves three major ends in that (1) it relates future labor income to the ability of the employer to pay as a result of savings in direct labor costs; (2) it provides a method of sharing the gains of union-management cooperation, and, (3) it provides a sound basis for future permanent increases in hourly wage rates. It creates an incentive for both management and labor to cooperate in the future in reducing costs on well defined principles of gains sharing. Management is assured that labor costs will not increase but will likely decrease during the period of the contract because that is to labor's advantage. Labor benefits because reductions in cost are shared with them in terms of higher wages, and further, it provides a means by which future increases in the wage bill can be related to the ability of the employer to pay.

The proportion, in which labor and management are to share the savings in labor cost, cannot be determined in any precise or automatic way. This introduces a necessary element of flexibility into the formula, for circumstances differ in each firm which will cause some variation in the proportion of savings which should accrue to each group. The proportion of savings going to each group should be determined by collective bargaining negotiations, on the basis of a realistic evaluation of the probable future contributions of management and labor in savings in labor costs. If management's contribution through the introduction of technological changes is great, the share of savings accruing to management should be correspondingly large. If labor's contribution is large, through production committee and employee suggestions, its proportion of the benefits should be high.

A balance of these considerations and a corresponding proportion for the sharing of dividends will depend on individual circumstances in each firm and can only be determined through the collective bargaining process.

The amount of the hourly wage dividend credits for the period of a year or for the duration of the contract will provide an indication of the amount by which hourly wage rates can permanently be raised in contract renegotiations. For example, if the average hourly wage dividend has been six cents, a permanent increase of six cents is warranted in line with the increased ability of the firm to pay. If desired, the formula can be applied again for the duration of the next contract with a new base period.

Not Profits-Sharing

This formula is not a form of profit sharing, for increases in wage rates are based on corresponding reductions in labor costs and higher productivity not on higher profits. The employer's share of the resulting savings in costs derive from managerial initiative and invested capital and will in all probability result in higher profits, but that does not concern the employees once their share has been paid. In a sense, the formula rewards the investment of initiative and skill by workers in an enterprise in the form of higher wages and rewards the employer for his investment of initiative and capital in the form of higher profits. It does not pretend to relate wages to profits but only to the increasing ability of an employer to pay following cooperatively sponsored cost reductions.

The formula is not proposed as a "cure all" for the present bargaining issues between unions and employers or as a definitive answer to the problem of sharing the gains of union-management cooperation, but rather as an approach to these problems. Alternative solutions are possible and to some extent have been provided by past experience. The only claims made to this particular approach are first, that it is a generalised yet flexible solution to many present industrial relations problems; second, that it can be readily applied to mass production industries with suitable accounting systems, and third, that it provides an incentive to both labor and management to cooperate in making substantial reductions in labor cost.

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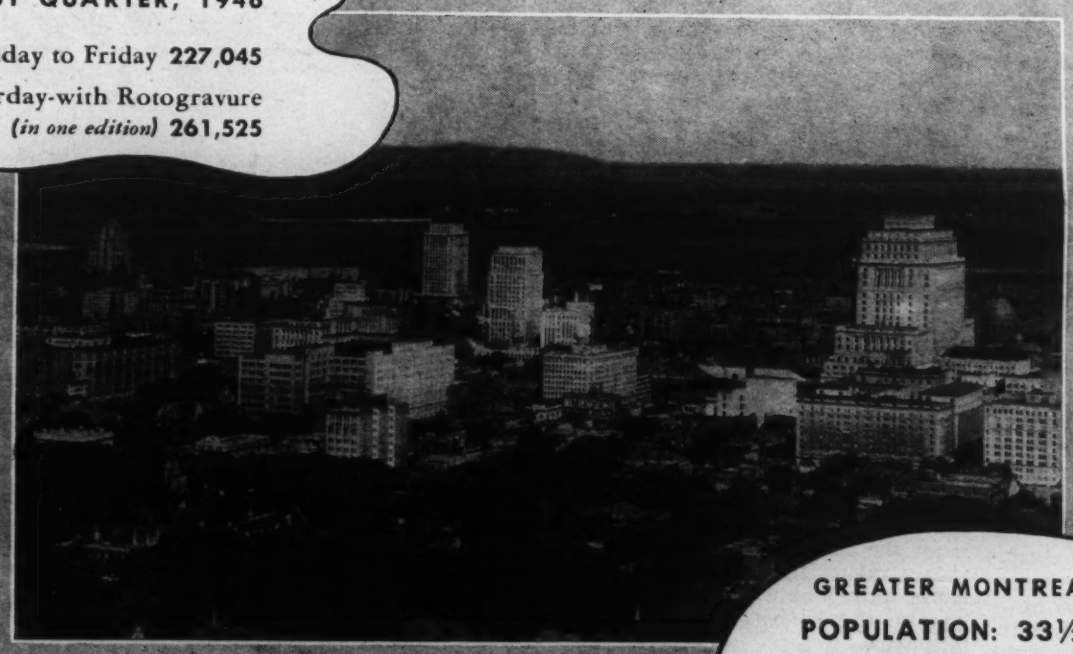

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OTTAWA LETTER

Milk Price Issue Shows Variance of Opinion on State Control

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE howl of protest which went up from various parts of the country at the announcement that the producers' milk subsidy was being discontinued as of October 1 once again illustrates how much easier and more painless it is for the state to engage in paternalism than it is to withdraw again from such a practice, and turn back the economy to the regulation of the market. It illustrates, also, how wide is the divergence of opinion among the Canadian people as to the proper role of the state.

The Mackenzie King government was driven by the logic of their post-war policy to terminate wartime subsidies as soon as feasible. They can hardly be criticized by the Progressive-Conservatives, who are on record as favoring an early removal of all controls and other wartime devices. The C.C.F. and the Communists are opposed to a return to a relatively free or "private enterprise" economy, the former because of a sincere conviction that socialism should be rapidly extended, and the latter attacking pretty much anything the government does on the grounds that it is merely the stooge of Big Business.

Discontinuance of the producers' subsidy of 55 cents per hundred pounds on October 1, coupled with abrogation of the subsidy of 23 cents per hundred pounds on milk used in the manufacture of concentrated milk products, marks stage two of a three-stage withdrawal from all Dominion Government subsidy assistance to the dairy industry. The two cents a quart consumers' subsidy was dropped earlier this year. There still remains the subsidy on milk used in the manufacture of creamery butter (10 cents per pound butterfat) and the subsidy on milk used for the production of cheddar cheese (30 cents per hundred pounds of milk) which has been authorized until April 30, 1947.

By that time the emergency war powers of the Dominion Government will have expired, and it is to be expected that these subsidies will also be discontinued. In order to allow dairy farmers to meet their costs of production for butter and cheese, it is expected that the price ceiling on those products will be lifted sufficiently next May 1 to permit at least as high returns as they will be getting this winter from the current price plus the subsidies mentioned above.

Government intervention and assistance in the dairy industry began late in 1941. The course of events, had such intervention not taken place, was easy to discern. Either the prices of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products would have risen considerably, or production would have fallen seriously. But the government could not allow either of these to happen. A sharp rise in dairy products, which form such a large and vital item in the cost of the living of the masses of the people, would have driven up the general cost-of-living index, and might have touched off a general inflation of consumer goods prices.

Freezing Not Effective

Production could not have been left to fall, either, as it would inevitably have done had the Dominion Government merely frozen the prices of milk, butter and other dairy products at the 1941 levels, and taken no positive action. Dairy farmers would have turned to more profitable lines, or have taken work in war factories, or otherwise diverted their energies to a more lucrative kind of work.

The system of subsidies began with a producers' subsidy, paid to the dairy farmers, on fluid milk and milk for concentrated milk products in December, 1941. This was followed by a producers' subsidy on butterfat in July, 1942. In December, 1942, as a further step to hold down the cost-of-living ceiling and forestall inflationary pressures a two cents a quart consumer subsidy was announced. In October, 1943, a stabilization or "freezing" order was imposed, compelling dairy farmers to continue the flow of milk to their usual outlets. Farmers who diverted their milk to unauthorized channels (there was a strong temptation to stop delivering to creameries and cheese factories and sell fluid milk for household consumption) could be penalized by losing their subsidy. This direct control was dropped shortly after the end of hostilities (October, 1945).

Thus the termination of the butter and cheese subsidies next spring will return the dairy industry essentially back to the controls existing before the war. While provincial boards will still continue to modify prices, the consumer will, by and large, meet the full cost of production directly, rather than buying at a price lower than production cost and making up the balance indirectly as a taxpayer.

Real Fluctuation Hidden

The intervention of the government has somewhat obscured the real fluctuation in the price of fluid milk. The Ottawa price before the war was, generally, twelve cents a quart. When the consumers' subsidy was begun in 1942 it was still at that figure, having been held there by the government's stabilization policy. The payment of the consumers' subsidy permitted milk to retail at ten cents a quart. The removal of this bonus earlier in 1946 raised the price again to 12 cents. The latest action of the government, in withdrawing the 55 cents a hundred producer's subsidy, would have meant in any event a rise of 1½ cents a quart (there are about 38 quarts in a hundred pounds of milk). But in both Ontario and Quebec the dairy farmers have successfully contended that they need a rise in price sufficient not only to compensate them for the loss of 55 cents a hundred pounds government subsidy, but a similar additional sum to cover rising costs of production. This explains the current price of 15 cents a quart (in Ottawa).

Had the price remained at 12 cents a quart throughout the war there would not have been such a widespread public outcry at a rise of three cents a quart now—25 per cent above the pre-war level. So much of a rise might have been felt to be reasonably in line with the general price rise since 1939. But the rise now of three cents a quart, plus the rise earlier in the year of two cents a quart, has added up to a first-class political issue.

Top Production

Thanks, no doubt, to measures introduced during the war, there is more milk and milk products being produced and consumed in Canada today than ever before. The increase in fluid milk sales from 1939 to 1945 has been no less than 33 per cent. We are consuming more butter than before the war (despite the ration!) and yet it has been possible to ship large quantities of cheese and concentrated milk products to Britain, to various theatres of war, and to the devastated countries through Military Aid and U.N.R.R.A.

Total milk production for all purposes has risen from 15.8 billion pounds in 1939 to 17.6 billion pounds in 1945. Judging from urban sales of fluid milk, production this year is continuing at a very high rate. There was a very marked upswing across the Dominion after July, 1945. This happens to coincide to some extent with the return of servicemen and women from Europe, but a considerable portion seems to be directly traceable to the payment of family allowances.

Some people expect a rather sharp decrease in sales of fluid milk when the price rises to 15 cents a quart. If so, there will be a diversion of milk delivery to butter and cheese factories, where the subsidies are still being paid. So far, the rise from 10 cents a quart to 12 cents a quart earlier this year does not show up in any marked reduction of Canadian consumption, still running close to all-time high levels.

There may be a case for subsidized milk consumption: indeed, even for free bread and milk, as a permanent feature of our society. But the Liberal Government, paying at least lip service to a restoration of the pre-war private-enterprise economy, could hardly justify indefinite maintenance of its emergency war measures.

• •

ORIGIN OF LAKE SUCCESS

RECENTLY an interesting article regarding the lake near the new home of the United Nations ended as follows:

"The Indians called it Lake Sacut, but there was none available to tell what Sacut meant. Anyway, the British changed it to Lake Success."

Back in the days when the Indians frequented this lake there was a natural outlet to the northwest through which the surplus water was discharged. The Indian name, "Sacut," was derived from two words meaning "at the outlet." The English name, "Success," has a tenuous phonetic relationship to the original name.

—C. R. KENDALL in the N.Y. *Herald Tribune*.

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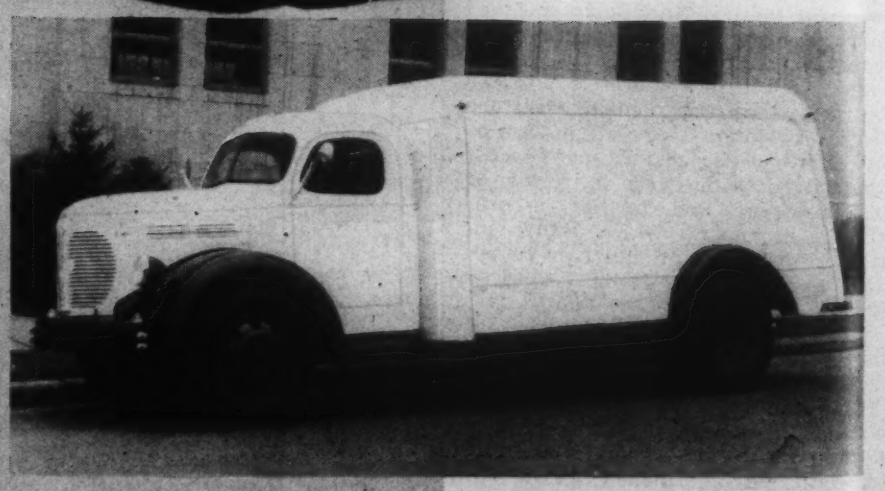

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Canada Could Attract More U.S. Dollars with Better Highways

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

YOU have only to live through a few Washington or New York summers to know why Canada has an assured future as one of the preferred vacation places of Americans. Holiday traffic from the south is bound to increase with each passing year.

The weather, of course, is the main answer. There are enough Americans eager to escape oppressive summer heat to keep Canadian tourist facilities jammed for many years to come. Our temperate climate is truly a great national asset.

The Dominion also stands high in the estimation of Americans as a great sister democracy and her new role as a "buffer" state between Russia and the U.S. will attract the increasing interest of our southern neighbors.

This is not to say that efforts should not be exerted to attract more American tourist dollars. If the world returns to anything resembling a peaceful state, other nations will be bidding for American visitors.

And in fairness to the touring and travel agencies of the Dominion, a competent job is being done to attract tourists and that welcome "Yankee dollah." Some provinces, especially Quebec and the Maritimes, have done a better job than others to "sell" their local attractions. In the main, effective ads and articles have directed attention to points of interest in every province.

Shortcomings

The problem, apparently, is not so much the matter of getting the tourists to come to Canada, as it is to keep them happy after they arrive. Canadian hospitality is above reproach. There are plenty of things to see and do. But one shortcoming that has been reported to me by motorists is a lack of uniformly good highways. It is true there are some good roads such as the excellent, lighted 4-lane parkway from Toronto to Niagara. But elsewhere, inadequate two-lane roads, unfit for modern, high-speed travel, have added to hazards of motoring in Canada. Then there is the inevitable question as to whether it is possible to cross Canada from East to West on a good highway.

These are matters that Canada's highway planners doubtless have well in hand, but it would behoove them to keep abreast of American efforts to improve the U.S. highway systems. There is a real danger of the Dominion lagging in highway development to the serious detriment of the tourist industry.

Canadians have seen American highway builders in action constructing the Alcan highway.

Uncle Sam also gave his Central American neighbors a glimpse of his ability as a roadbuilder by spending some $77 million, and loaning another $38 million, for construction of the Inter-American highway through Central America. It will cost the U.S. another $65 million if the job is completed. To the embarrassment of officialdom here, Major General C. P. Gross, retired transportation chief, testified recently that the Army's expenditure of $44 million on Central American roads was not a military necessity.

Highway Network

Americans can and will build roads. They already have blueprinted a plan to criss-cross the nation from coast to coast and from the Canadian to the Mexican borders with a 40,000-mile system of ultra-modern interstate highways.

Spearheading the effort to obtain earliest possible completion of this project, authorized by Congress in 1944, is the American Automobile Association, whose William A. Stinchcomb, of Cleveland, told the first highway transportation congress here last week that an expenditure of around $12 billion in the next 20 years would be involved.

Already most of the routes have been designated. Rough maps of the interstate thoroughfares reveal several proposed connections with Canadian highway systems, but they do not seem to be numerous enough to handle the volume of automotive traffic to be expected between this country and the Dominion.

The A.A.A. launched its drive for the interstate highways at the conference held here under the auspices of the National Highway Users' Conference, unique organization supported by all American organizations interested in the development of good highways. If Canada has no counterpart it might well adopt its own highway users' conference.

Henceforth, every U.S. highway department, every public official, every city planner and every user and beneficiary of the nation's highways is to be enrolled in the task of making the interstate highway system a reality. They will impress on the public the importance of the thoroughfares not only to social, economic and commercial life but to national defence.

No Delays

The entire project is to be geared to the needs of modern traffic. Instead of bypassing cities, where the worst traffic bottlenecks now exist, the interstate network is to cut through the hearts of cities, without the delays now caused by intersecting traffic, stop lights, stop signs and other hindrances caused by intersecting traffic.

Other progressive elements of the new highway system, as described by Mr. Stinchcomb: rights of way of widths adequate for ultimate needs, access to express lanes at controlled and specially-designed locations only, gentle curves and flattened hillcrests so that the driver can always see the road far ahead, wide lanes for safety, wide firm shoulders onto which the driver can pull for safety, gentle side slopes for safety without guard rails.

The American highway planners are aware that this system will be expensive. It will be extremely costly in urban areas where the wide rights-of-way must be obtained to build the express lanes, elevated or depressed, required to eliminate present traffic strangulation.

Congress, in approving the interstate road network, directed that the roads must be selected by state highway authorities, subject to approval of the Public Roads Administration.

Arterial Routes

Although the system would include only one per cent of the total U.S. road mileage, it would carry at least 20 per cent of the nation's highway traffic and would connect the centres of population and industrial areas. It would pass through cities, towns and counties containing more than two thirds of the American motor vehicles and nearly half its rural population.

The City of Washington would be subjected to drastic revision of its highway system in the overall program, which includes redesign of metropolitan approaches, limited access highway, and over-and-under-passes.

This is an ambitious road program, quite apart from other highway development planned in the United States, but if implemented, it will give cohesion and method to American highway development.

It is the sort of blueprint that might well be studied for application to Canadian traffic needs of today and tomorrow.

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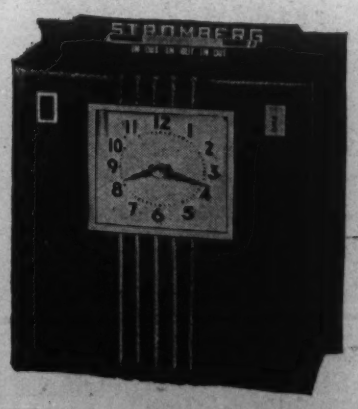

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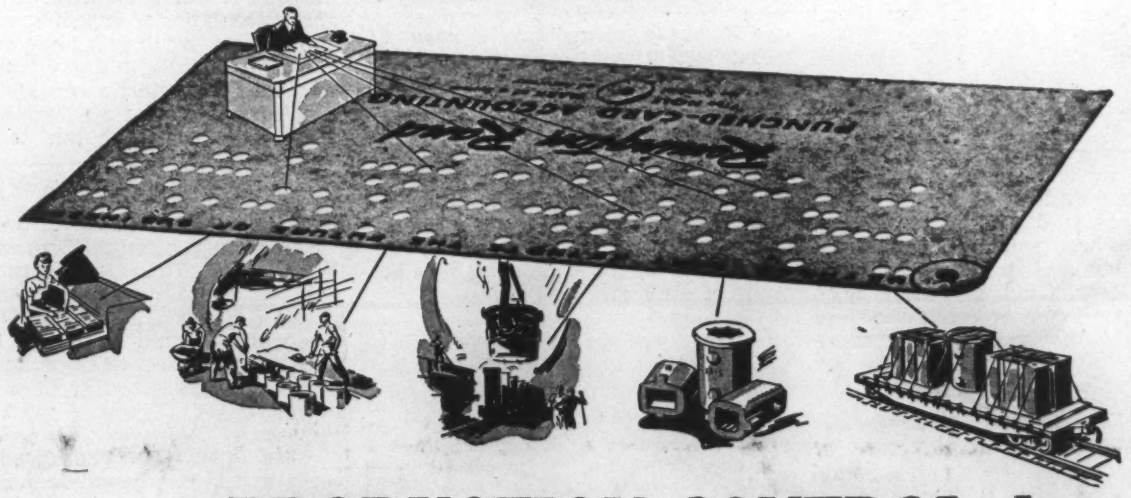

PRODUCTION CONTROL data

Remington Rand Punched-Card Accounting Methods simplify production data assembly for Vulcan Mold & Iron Company, Latrobe, Pennsylvania

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"Our president receives each week a condensed report of production, inventory, sales, and profits. With the punched-card data it is possible to forecast closely the profit on every order.

"Using a minimum of punched-card equipment—one each, punch, sorter and tabulator—and three operators, we prepare besides production reports, all payroll data, checks and reports, sales analyses and voucher records and analyses by accounts.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Just A Bedtime Story

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW children, if you will clean your teeth nicely and not make any trouble going to bed I'll tell you a story—all about our friend the Cow, and how she gives milk and the milk comes to us every morning in nice, clean, inspected bottles.

Long long before you were born, people didn't get milk in bottles. If you were a little boy or girl, then your mother just handed you a pitcher and said, "Here's a nickel, dear. Run over to Mrs. Dimbleby's and get a quart of milk."

You see, Mrs. Dimbleby kept a cow. She used to let it graze on the commons in the summer and she kept it in the back shed in winter time. Nobody bothered Mrs. Dimbleby about her cow. They didn't care if she scalded out her milk-cans or washed her hands before she milked. They didn't even care if her cow was happy or not, because nobody knew the difference in those days between milk from a contented cow and milk from a cow that was right on the edge of a nervous breakdown—and I doubt very much if they do even today.

Of course, Mrs. Dimbleby didn't make money with her cow. That's one thing you have to remember, Children. No matter how many people keep cows or how much milk goes up in price, nobody *ever* makes money selling milk. And besides, even in those days Mrs. Dimbleby had competition. Because there were already beginning the milk companies who would get milk from the country and deliver milk right at your door. Only, of course, with the increased cost of production and distribution that ran you into more money. You sometimes had to pay as high as seven cents a quart for your milk.

Well, the city kept getting bigger and bigger and one day somebody bought up the common where Mrs. Dimbleby kept her cow and built houses all over it. So Mrs. Dimbleby had to sell her cow, and soon the milk companies were distributing *all* the milk.

Then one day somebody happened to look at a drop of milk under the microscope and what he saw was a side of life he had never even imagined. "We'll have to do something about this," he said. All cows must be inspected; all bottles must be sterilized; all milk must be pasteurized."

SO the Government sent people out to look over all the farmer's cows. "What's the matter with my cows?" the Farmer would ask. "They just drink water from the creek and eat buttercups and daisies. They're all fine healthy cows."

"Then what's the matter with that cow lying over on her side in the corner?" the Government would say.

"Who, Mabel?" the Farmer would say. "She's probably just picked up a hair-ball or something."

"Probably picked up a case of Undulant Fever," the Government would say. "She'll have to be inspected."

"Listen, who's going to pay for this?" the farmer would say.

"Well, I'll tell you," the Government would answer. "You raise the price of milk a little to take care of your extra trouble, and we'll raise the taxes on the consumers to take care of ours, and that will be fair to everybody."

So that was the way it was settled.

Now it's funny children, but although nobody ever makes any money selling milk, ever so many people started selling it just the same. In fact, at one time there seemed to be almost as many people selling milk as there were people taking it in at the door. There used to be a sort of game of Nuts in May that the milk companies played with the customers. I remember one morning when I had the sales managers and the assistant managers and the head managers of two companies down in the vestibule, all trying to see which could pull Mummy away. Such fun! It didn't last though. After a while two or three companies bought up most of the little companies, and there wasn't any more competition. You just paid what you were asked and things settled down.

Well, they ran along this way till the Second Great War started. Then the farmers and the milk-boards and dairies and distributors began to get worried. So they said to the Government, "Look, we aren't making enough money selling milk; and after all we're a business organization, we're not the Kinsmen's Club. How about it?"

"Oh, you can't raise the price of milk," the Government said, "or we'll have inflation."

What's Inflation? Why, Inflation, darlings, is one of the four standard curses of mankind. The other three are War, Pestilence and Famine.

"Look," the Government said, "we can't have the Fourth Horseman of the Apocalypse stampeding all over the place. We'll just have to raise the taxes a little and pay you farmers and distributors a subsidy so you won't have to raise the price of milk. That way it will be fair to everybody.

So that was the way it was settled.

NOTHING happened after that till a year or so after the Second Great War ended. Then the Government said it was tired paying subsidies and wasn't going to do it any more. The farmers and the milk boards and dairies were terribly upset, of course. "This is a hell of a note," they said — I'm sorry, dears. What they really said was "Because of increased operation and production costs it will be impossible for us to continue on the former basis without a significant increase in the price of milk over the war-time subsidy."

So the Government said to go ahead then and raise the price of milk. Because after all, what's the use of giving the customers milk from contented cows if it has to pass through the hands of discontented farmers and milk-boards and distributors? It said it couldn't go on paying milk subsidies but if the farmers and distributors wanted to raise the price of milk three cents a quart, that would be fair to everybody.

Now you may wonder why it was that when the Government took the subsidy back from the farmers and milk distributors it didn't pay it back to the tax-payer; because in this way the milk might cost us a little more but on the other hand we'd have a little more money to pay for it. This is an idea that would naurally occur to the practical mind of childhood. But you must understand, darlings, that grown ups, and especially governments, live in a funny little world of their own. In governments particularly there is always one rule that is very strictly followed. The rule is that you take from Peter to pay Paul, and while Paul can be almost anybody, Peter always has to be the tax-payer.

Now I can see you've been trying very hard to figure out whose fault it is that your morning milk now costs sixteen cents a quart.* Well, it can't be the Government's because the unprecedented rise in operating costs in government economy has made it impossible to continue the subsidy or rebate it to the customers. We can't blame it on the distributors either because the economics of distribution have altered radically over the past fifty years, and always in the direction of an upward revision. And it can't be the fault of the farmer, because everybody knows that farm economy is *always* in a bad way.

So it looks as if we'd have to go right down to the end of the production line and blame it on the Cow. Because after all the Cow is the only one who hasn't been able to claim that things have altered since Grandma's day, and it just can't continue to operate and produce at pre-war prices unless some radical change is made in Cow Economy.

* Toronto price.

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PAGE DAGWOOD!

NEW ORLEANS' "Poor Boy Sandwich"—which first made its appearance with the depression—is half of a 28-inch loaf of French bread, split length-wise and filled with a choice of roast meat, seafood, cheese, or ham, and garnished with lettuce, tomatoes, and a gravy spread. The cost is a dime, and for many it serves as a complete meal.

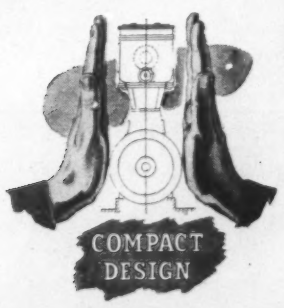
ANTHEM IS AS ANTHEM DOES

O Canada, thy scenery
Is full of greenery.
Across the prairie
It does not vary,
Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat
Are rather flat,
But beyond those cheerful towns
Come ups and downs.
Geology got shifted,
Earth's face is lifted:
Canada picks up her kilts
And everything tilts.
(Cetera desunt, valde deflenda)

ENVOI

A run of tourists, a shoal human
By vacation impulse drawn—
Tag them, as you do your salmon,
Send them home to spawn.

—D. Dulcet in *Saturday Review of Literature.*



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BELLEVILLE - CANADA

Anglo-French Alliance Could Unite Europe

By H. C. O'NEILL

Because the United Nations show little unity, Europe is divided today. France has signed a treaty with Russia but not with England who has always been her most faithful ally. If an alliance were formed, all the smaller European nations would be drawn into it. Safety in this air age depends on a large defence area; a united Europe would make this a reality. Also, if Europe were united, Germany would not be feared, and even Russia might realize that identity of political system is not necessary to establish a firm alliance.

London.

NO ONE who surveys the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean can ignore its dangers.

England is committing to the incapable hands of Egypt the safety of one of the world's most used waterways, a vital link in her Empire communications; and no one knows why there should not be a system of control similar to that of the Panama Canal, if some change is needed.

Europe is divided in two by an "iron curtain."

France signed a treaty of alliance with Russia in December, 1944; but she has no treaty with Britain, the most faithful ally she ever had.

Western Europe is a series of detached states, almost all of them democracies in the strict sense of the word, but there is no cement to bind together these representatives of the European tradition.

Any suggestion of even a loose association is at once hailed with shouts of condemnation from the Russian side of the "curtain."

Between west and east lies Germany, or perhaps it is more accurate to say "the Germanies," for at present there are four zones, one of which—the Russian—is on the eastern side of the "curtain" and is therefore completely dissociated from the other three.

There is some reason to believe that the three zones will be integrated for the main essential purposes; and this may be the first step in a general integration of western Europe which is the one conceivable bulwark of peace.

Russia will inevitably object, but every realist must recognize that this consummation will owe more to Russia than to any other single power.

Britain's Hand Forced

Her constant stone-walling, her persistent refusal to carry out the provision of the Anglo-Soviet alliance to work together "in close and friendly cooperation for the organization and economic prosperity of Europe" has forced upon England the necessity of making an arrangement with the United States, and it is hoped that France will also cooperate.

It is certain that an Anglo-French alliance would act as a catalyst in western Europe.

No substantial issue divides the two countries. Every counsel of sanity and security urges them to come to the point, and for both, for the continuity of the European tradition under which western civilization has been nurtured, no step can be more imperative.

Given such an alliance, it is barely conceivable that the other western nations would not be drawn into this sphere of influence.

Mr. Bevin, at Bournemouth, said that he had not pressed an Anglo-French alliance for fear of irritating Russia; and it is well to be clear on this point.

Lord Lindsay, a Labor peer, put the Russian attitude in this way: "Suppose you know, as anybody blessed with the obsession of Marxism does know, that you are always in the right and always perfect. . . ." What are Great Britain and the other nations to do?

He suggests England should say: "All right, if we cannot do it with the United Nations we shall do it in a way that is absolutely fair to Russia so that she can come in if she wants to."

That argument, applied to the particular case of the control of atomic energy, is capable of general application.

We must somehow get on with Russia, but it is much more important—it is indeed vital—that we should get on with the application of principles that command the assent of the vast majority of thinking people throughout the world.

In this new Europe which will arise from the ruins of the old, what part is Germany to play?

Reborn Germany

She will rise again. Russia's action is making this inevitable. So long as she persists in her isolationist policy, she will compel others to cooperate for their own safety and the common purposes of mankind.

A reborn Germany will be the first fruits of this division in policy. That part of the nation which lies west of the "curtain" is too numerous and too powerful industrially to be held down for very long and will probably be the very first to recover.

Everywhere the Germans, in small packets, are admirable. Clean, thrifty, hard-working, with the ability to profit by a high standard of technical training, they make model citizens. They did so even in Russia before the war.

Russia is forcing these Germans west of the "curtain" into the hands of the Western Allies. They, and particularly the Allies, have no reason to like them.

The Germans have in their composition some ingredient that responds to the bugle and the drum with violent enthusiasm.

We have experienced this strange fever twice in a generation; and so we must realize that the integration of Western Europe is imperative if the European tradition of freedom and the rule of law is to survive. And Germany cannot be a no-man's-land between the East and West.

The integration of Western Europe is more vital than ever to us in this air age which has overtaken the world unawares. When we speak of a regional defence it is now recognized that eastward to the Elbe and westward to America have become "regional" in a world in which no place is more than 50 or 60 flying hours from another.

The implications of that condition are:

1. That defence on the spot is vital.
2. The widest extension of the defensive area alone assures security.

When Lord Baldwin said that the British frontiers are on the Rhine, he only erred by under-statement.

The smaller, more highly-concentrated countries cannot exist without some claim upon a *lebensraum* that extends far and wide.

It is this that has made the British Empire a unity in a sense that was never applicable before.

But it is this that brings Great Britain into the European comity, also, in a completely new sense. If Germany is to be divided, the Western Allies must integrate the area they control. If Europe is to be divided, the West must look to itself.

It remains for Russia to decide whether she is to fulfil the engagements with her ally and cooperate in a European unity.

If she does not, the West will be built up into a self-contained sphere which will face the Eastern bloc with results that no one desires.

Britain and France must take their courage in their own hands and see to it that the Germany which will arise, probably much sooner than most people imagine, is a nation that can be worked into the European comity.

But first they must agree among themselves, and, consulting their own interests, renew their alliance.

With a strong, integrated Western Europe, Germany need not be feared, and even Russia may at length see the wisdom of admitting the obvious. The Franco-Russian Alliance was not the less effective when Russia was Tsarist.

When the Soviet recognizes that identity of political system is not necessary to establish a firm alliance, Europe may become a unity once again.

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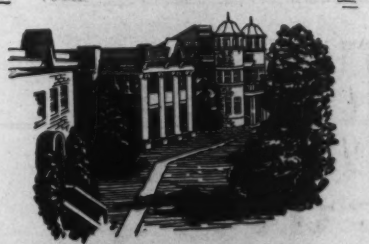

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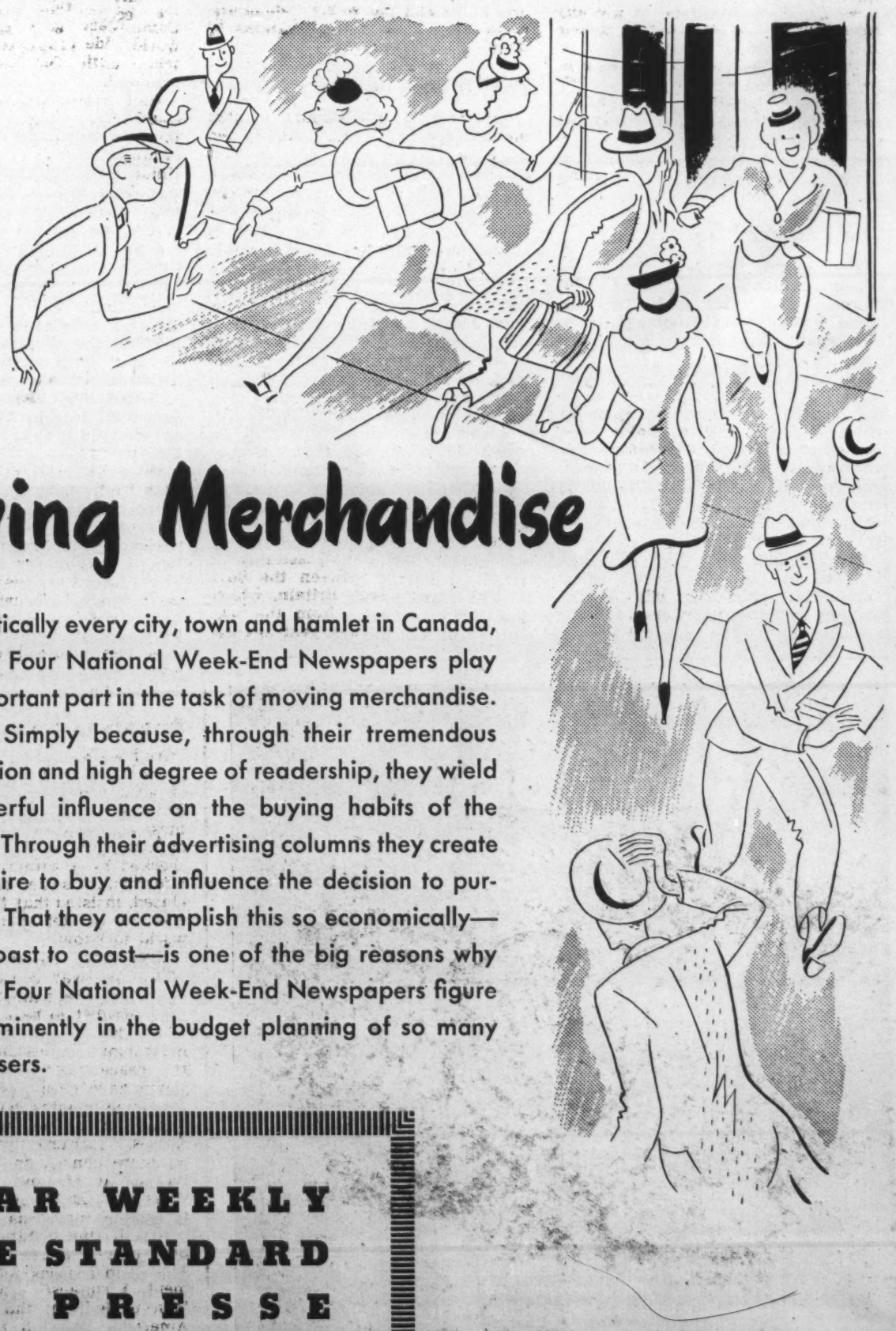

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THE WORLD TODAY

Deciphering Stalin's Statement Important Shift in Tactics?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE can be little doubt but that Stalin's pronouncement of last week, given the greatest publicity inside the Soviet Union as well as being handed to the world press, portends an important shift in Soviet policy and the Communist "line."

Governmental leaders, editorialists and political observers everywhere have been busy analyzing it to see what it might mean. Their comments show that, while they would be glad to believe that it meant exactly what it says, they have formed the habit, like the Communist comrades, of recalling that most-thumbed passage of the Marxist textbook, Stalin's *Problems of Leninism*: "Tactics change dozens of times while the strategic plans remain unchanged."

"Victory is impossible without learning both how to attack and how to retreat properly. . . The object of this strategy is to gain time, to decompose the enemy and to assemble forces so as to take the offensive later. . . It is necessary to use any ruse, cunning, illegal method, detour or evasion. . ."

Thus even such a trusting and constructive paper as the Christian Science *Monitor* joins in the almost universal comment that it is actions and not words which will tell whether there is to be any real change in Soviet policy towards peace-making and cooperation.

The Postwar "Line"

The broad postwar "line" was set unmistakably in Stalin's long speech of last February 9. This was made after several months' seclusion, spent, according to all indications, replanning Soviet policy as a result of the death of Roosevelt and the defeat of Churchill. These events had blasted the alternative plan, to which Stalin seems to have been somewhat attracted, of running the world under a Big Three directorate, and continuing the divvying-up of territory and spheres of influence which had begun so agreeably at Teheran and Yalta.

As Stalin laid down the line at that time—to be reprinted in Canadian Communist publications with an injunction to Party members to study it and apply it—the recent war was to be blamed on capitalism; further capitalist crises were inevitable; and the capitalist states would bring forth new aggressors.

These "capitalist" states had only just ended Lend-Lease deliveries and were at that moment—and still are—pouring in U.N.R.R.A. aid to the devastated Ukraine and White Russia. But towards them, Soviet Russia "must be vigilant, and strengthen her arms against any eventuality." According to Kaganovitch's phrase, which became the chief propaganda slogan of the ensuing period, she was within a capitalist encirclement.

To appreciate what it means for Stalin to come out flatly now and say that he "cannot confirm" that the ruling circles of Britain and America are trying to carry out a capitalist encirclement of Russia, and does not believe that they could do this if they wanted to, one must realize how heavily this theme has been pounded by the Soviet press and radio and the world Communist press ever since it was handed to them last February.

For His Own People

All through the ensuing months this theme has been supported by the daily reiteration that this or that speech or policy of Anglo-American leaders, Churchill, Byrnes, Bevin, Vandenberg, Bullitt, Lippmann and so on, was "a call for war." Now it seems that Stalin has found it necessary to deny the "real danger of a new war." Now it seems that Stalin has found it necessary to deny the "real danger of a new war," contradict the encirclement theme and play down the effectiveness of the atomic bomb, to relieve the nervous tension under which his own people have been placed while they struggle with problems of reconversion and recovery as severe as those of any other country but Germany.

Other of his statements appear to be directed towards a shift in pressure from Great Britain to the United States. Among these are his expressed belief in the possibility of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, which is a striking change from the sustained attack of the past year against every British interest and policy all over the world.

The call for the removal of American forces from China indicates the shift of pressure. But perhaps more significantly, a new "line" is given out in the accusation that "certain politicians" are trying to use the atomic weapon to intimidate those with weak nerves, and raising the noise about a new war to extract trade and base concessions, postpone reduction of their military budgets, and delay demobilization because this presents for them a problem of unemployment.

It is fairly obvious from this that the United States, vulnerable from their point of view on account of its highly-developed and none-too-smoothly-functioning capital system, is to be held for Communists everywhere. This seems to be an effort to blacken and discredit the U.S. effort to give leadership to the democratic world.

He Could Have Said So

A third group of statements, including the belief that "Communism in one country" is fully possible, and the scorn poured on the idea that the Communist Parties of Western Europe are directed from Moscow, are quite ambiguous, and appear to be intended as dust in the eyes of the naive, to counteract the spreading recognition that the ultimate Communist goal is no less than world-wide propagation of their doctrine until One Soviet World is achieved.

Had Stalin wished to do so, he could have stated explicitly that there is no world-wide Communist organization, and that the Soviet Union does not welcome the activities of parties taking their lead from him and operating within other states. He did not say this.

Why did Stalin make this new policy statement? It came too early, I think, to be a result of the Wallace Affair. Stalin doesn't move that fast, but only after due deliberation. Besides, the sections playing down the war danger offered no support to Wallace, but on the contrary contradicted his main theme, that the danger of war had become so acute as to require a major change of U.S. policy.

This part of his statement, as I have suggested, and as seems to be borne out by the extreme gratification of the crowds in Moscow on reading it, appears to have been intended mainly for his own people. There have been many reports since early summer, including some which I received myself in London and Paris from highly responsible persons just returned from Russia, of severe conditions and widespread unrest in the Soviet Union.

Trouble Inside Russia

And we have had from the Soviet press itself in recent weeks a stream of accusations of irregularities, defections, corruption, and perhaps most significantly, of "bourgeois and nationalism" in the Ukraine, being checked by a nation-wide purge. My informants, some of them highly placed, insisted that the Soviet Union was far weaker than it wanted the world to know.

Ever since the first foreign ministers' postwar conference, in London last September, the Soviets have seemed to be using intractability to the extreme limit to force the maximum concessions from us in the peace-making. But Byrnes and Bevin have been basing their policy for some months past on their information of actual Soviet weaknesses. Intractability has achieved no more concessions since the conference at Moscow last Christmas. Apparently Stalin judges now that it is costing more than it is gaining.

It is driving Britain and the United States ever more closely together. The main reasons for Stalin's statement, I suggest, are the American loan to Britain; the sending of an American Fleet to the Mediterranean, cooperating with the British in an area which the latter once jealously reserved to themselves; and the visit of Montgomery to the United States, with his proposals for greater standardization of armaments and training of the British and American armies, and the coincident announcement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee would continue to function.

Further, there is the unification of the British and American zones in Germany; and the evidence that even the Palestine question, which can raise the hottest of passions in the United States, has not been able to divide Washington from London.

It is these facts, and no speeches of Byrnes or Bevin, which would influence any change of Soviet policy. The Soviet leaders certainly don't want war now, and know that quite aside from the weary and hard-pressed situation of their people they are no match at present, technologically, for the British and Americans. They have been trying to gain great advantages by acting tough, and have found that this is only consolidating the opposition against them. So now they have decided to take a different tack.

As a beginning, Stalin intimates in his statement on Germany, in which he declares that he has no intention of using Germany against Western Europe or the United States, that he is ready to enter negotiations for a German peace settlement. The Western Powers have been anxious for months past to get these started, and they are now projected for November, while the Big Four foreign ministers are attending the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Sudeten Pattern in Greece

If Stalin really means that he is going to pursue a policy of peace-making this will show, not only in the conference room, as Bevin has suggested, but in such places as Greece, Trieste, Austria, the Dardanelles and Iran, where the Soviet policy up to now has been one of keeping things stirred up, carrying on a "war of nerves," and using the veto to forestall Security Council pacification measures.

Actually the Dardanelles issue has been stirred up afresh, by new demands on Turkey and warnings that she must not look elsewhere for support. Nor is there any sign that the three Soviet satellites have been ordered to let up the pressure along the northern border of Greece.

This campaign has developed into almost a carbon copy of the Nazi campaign for the Sudetenland in 1938. There are the "brothers"—this time Macedonian Slavs, instead of German relations—across the bleeding frontier "crying" for liberation. There is the same running-in of arms, arming a minority within the victim state; the same attempt to stir up so much trouble as to make that state seem beyond the control of its government.

There is the same virulent press and radio campaign supporting the insurgents, only this time it stems from Moscow, Belgrade, Sofia and Tirana, supported by the world-wide Communist organization instead of from Berlin and Vienna, supported by the world-wide, but less effective, Nazi propaganda organization.

As a result, the situation in Greece has been whipped into open civil war. But it is also evident, as in the wider world situation that the constant threats and provocation have engendered a very strong counteraction. As almost all correspondents in Athens agree, the Greek people

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Who has recently been elected to the Board of Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. At the same time, Mr. Milner has accepted the position of Chairman of the newly formed advisory board in Edmonton where the Corporation is expanding its branch office. Senior partner of the law firm of Milner, Steer, Dyde, Poirier, Martland & Bowker of Edmonton, Mr. Milner is President of Northwestern Utilities and other utility companies in northern Alberta. He is a director of Burns & Co., Calgary and Edmonton Corporation, Home Oil Co., Trader's Finance Corporation and North American Life Assurance Co.*

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have voted more and more to the Right, not because so many of them like either the present Rightist Government or the King, but because the issue had become more and more clearly one of Communism or anti-Communism.

The Tsaldaris Government and King George are generally designated "reactionary" and neither the Labor Government in London or the government in Washington is particularly happy about supporting them. Yet so confusing are mere labels these days that it needs pointing out that this regime still permits opposition parties, including the Communists, to function and maintain their headquarters in Athens.

In the plebiscite of six weeks ago Monarchist, Republican and Communist representatives sat side by side in the Athens polling booths checking the voters' lists, and Republican majorities were recorded in such centres as Piraeus. It is doubtful if the proceedings were so impartial everywhere. Yet in the whole country a 30 per cent minority vote was registered.

Who Is Reactionary?

When have we heard of any such opposition activity or free voting in those countries which have arraigned Greece before the Security Council as a "fascist" menace to the peace of the world? Indeed, it is ironical that it should be the non-Ukrainian "foreign minister" of a Soviet territory which by Moscow's admission is full of nationalist agitation, and being purged therefore, who should have laid the charges.

Whether any real bid for a truce is indicated in the move by Communist headquarters in Athens last Friday, calling for a "conciliation policy", it is hard to say yet. But it is rather striking that the Communists in Greece, faced with a stern governmental clean-up campaign, should be advocating almost the identical solution put forward by the Communists in China, in a similar position. Both call for a halt to military action and a place in the government, while the one demands that British forces be removed from the country, and the other that American forces be removed.

The wide gap between Stalin's pacific pronouncement and a really constructive, cooperative and peaceful policy for Europe was shown graphically a few days ago when the Soviet representative in the U.N. Economic and Social Council passionately denounced a program for treating European economic recovery as a whole. As for Mr. Churchill's appeal to Europeans to arise and federate to build a new future for their ruined continent, well that is nothing less than "a call to war".

• •

Willson Woodside will speak on "This Side of the Iron Curtain" to the Women's Canadian Club in London, October 15th, and to the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation in Ottawa, October 26th.

Bikini Reminders May Yet Put It Across

By JAMES CAMERON

For devoting an entire issue recently to John Hersey's story of Hiroshima, the writer of this article would undoubtedly praise the "New Yorker" magazine. After James Cameron came back from Bikini, he was surprised that people had so soon forgotten all about Operation Crossroads. They should still be worrying about it, he believes; the "Thing" just didn't get across because people were too dumb to understand. Here is a postscript reminder of the Atom Bomb.

London.

IT REALLY is enough to drive a man mad. Here am I taking my wife to the movies yesterday for the first time for six months to see some frightful travesty about the King of Siam, when there comes a newsreel showing, of all things, the atom bomb test in the Pacific.

It is rather dramatic. The audience watches it sombrely, waiting for Irene Dunne. Then my wife says in the silence: "That is terrible." She says, well meaning: "Why is it only now, by chance, we get an idea of how awful that thing is?"

That is a fine thing for someone to hear who has just got back from Bikini Atoll after two months traipsing across the world, 22,000 miles flying and boating, stewing and steaming, to try to tell the story of the atom bomb.

What the newsreel so inadequately shows I saw. It may not have shocked you, but it shocked me. That morning just after eight, when the horizon cracked and a million and a half tons of the Pacific Ocean blew up and climbed into the air like the tower of doom, I said to myself, against the rail of the Appalachian: "Well, heaven forgive us for this, but at least it will show the world what it's up against."

Nobody Gives a Darn

At this point pure fantasy came in . . . For one fractional part of a second, as the sea burst open, there was this illusion, the almost nightmare suggestion of the back of a girl's head — the blossoming water like tight curls, the column of a neck. Then it vanished, and became straight forward horror again.

Now I am home I realize nobody gives a darn. People should still be talking about "Operation Crossroads." They should be worrying about it, and running unhappily about. But nobody bothers. What is one to do?

The famous Bikini Experiment is over. The scientific evaluation will probably go on for months, and the political bickering, less constructive but just as pernickety, perhaps for another week or two.

But nobody will really care. It is very nearly tragic. As a show the atom bomb was good while it lasted, but any new Broadway musical is not only louder, but funnier. It is a thought to madden anyone who gives tuppence about his children's future, but who can complain?

From the start the demonstration of the atom bomb was promoted like the debut of some smart new roadster or refrigerator, like the Infallible Elixir for Diplomatic Aches and Pains and Postwar Flatulence.

Who is to blame if the great American and British publics clapped awhile and stared, and finally yawned and hurried back to the delicious salacities of the murders in Chicago and Bournemouth?

This is a sort of postscript to Project Crossroads which, however melancholy and discouraging by implication, was well enough intentioned, we thought.

That was at the time when one bore in mind that this thing, this bomb, was the disastrous device that had most abruptly sobered up the world less than a year before, and had offered it the simultaneous principles of damnation and hope. It seemed reasonable, the way things were shaping, that the world should take another look.

I believe now that Operation Crossroads was a failure. The bombs were not failures, but we—the people who saw them and those who didn't—were. Clearly the thing didn't get across, or people were too dumb to understand.

The first bomb was called the Fizzle. I have not yet met anyone in the United States or here who does not vaguely believe it was some sort of a flop. Because it was ill-organized and ill-chronicled—because, after all the hysterical advance publicity, it did not, in fact, blow the roof off the world—many millions of people think it was a dud sample, or worse, that in general atom bombs are overrated things, and fortunately not the grim responsibility they had been told.

Rivalry at Bikini, Too

The fact is that the bomb was a wide, a miss; it was off the target by 1,700 feet. As a result the two unlucky beglamorized airmen responsible, who were fawned on like heroes during the weeks of spotlit practice, were quickly returned to duty out of range of upsetting adulation. The bomb, then (in spite of the unparalleled vulgarity of decorating the casing with the picture of a bosomy film star), proved very little. Obviously no form of instrumentation could obtain precise measurement from a chancy thing like an airburst aimed from 30,000 feet.

Why, asked a few rational scientists, was the bomb not rigged from a tower or hung from a balloon? The answer is, of course, that the Army Air force would not stand for it.

Behind all the academic talk and recondite speculation of Operation Crossroads lurked the oblique political issue, the rivalry between the Army and the Navy, both of them threatened, as they feel it, with "unification," both feeling it necessary to put up a good show.

So all that Test Able did was to show that warships in general do not sink under atom bombs, even though five minutes afterwards they are likely to be manned by corpses.

The armchair admirals held this to be a naval victory. The protagonists of air power insisted—with some reason—that atom bombs are scarcely likely to be dropped on groups of ships when there are groups of houses within easier reach. And when the submarine explosion left not a single capital ship that was not either sunk or sinking, the bomb seemed proved. But the public vaguely resentful that neither bomb had started a tidal wave or a mass outbreak of the radioactive heebie-jeebies, refused to be shocked.

The Inevitable Circus

The good ship Appalachian did not help to put things in a correct perspective. Enough has already been said of the pantomime company of spectators, pundits, deadheads, tourists, know-alls and honest reporters, who infested its space and jammed its communications so that the only British newspapers allowed to be present were completely crowded out by emissaries from Hicksville and even women's periodicals. ("What do you think this is?" the representative of *Charm* was asked. "Nuclear fashion?")

This quant chorus was kept from brooding on its discomforts by an endless program of lectures and penny-readings on subjects alternating between the abstruser departments of physics and Atomic Tales for Tiny Tots.

Those of us who were neither university professors nor yet entirely morons could not help an uncomfortable feeling that there was something wrong with such smugness at such a time. The warnings issued in a ship's circular seemed even more than smug, less than hospitable: "This atom bomb is America's baby. Enemy ears are listening."

It was banalities of that kind that kept one tossing below decks at nights with a sleeplessness not wholly induced by lack of ventilation. It was perhaps one of the jolliest missions one ever assisted at, for those who take their fun out of the world's despair.

Trieste is the "Mickey Mouse State" to Triestinos. Our Foreign Editor brought back from his tour this local cartoon portraying its future in the jungle of international relations.

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Individual Attention Is Borstal Keynote

By ANDREW ELLIOTT

The Borstal System, Great Britain's famous reform scheme for young criminals, was started in a small village in Kent. It was a practical expression of the theory that it is more important to make the criminal into a good citizen than to make the punishment fit the crime. Its growth and effectiveness since establishment have made Borstal a reform system worthy of study and possible adoption or adaptation by other countries. The importance given to individual attention is shown in the ratio of one staff member to every three-and-a-half inmates.

This is the writer's second article on the Borstal System. At the Penal Reform Congress in Windsor next week, one of the topics will be the need for experiment in Canada along Borstal lines.

THE machinery of Government in England functions with a flexibility that excites the awe and admiration of other nations. Few imitators, however, realize that it works so successfully only because it is motivated by integrity at every level. The Borstal System is an example not only of that marvellous flexibility, but also of that inherent integrity. The system was started as an experiment, toward the end of the last century, growing out of a Report of the Departmental Commitee on Prisons, submitted in 1895. Following the report, Borstal was established as an attempt to stem the rising tide of recidivism among criminals.

Its success has at last attracted official attention in Canada, and civil servants are in England now, studying the system. We can, therefore, expect some adaptation of it to be applied to our problem eventually.

A definition of the goal toward which the Borstal System itself is still experimenting (and consequently the goal we should set for our ultimate adaptation of it) was given to the Conference of Borstal Housemasters held in London in 1943. At that Conference, Mr. L. W. Fox, Chairman of H.M. Prisons Commission, said: "Here we come back to the question of limited and ultimate objectives. Is our purpose merely to seek out and remove those individual weaknesses which have made our boy or girl susceptible to dishonesty, and send him back to society, as our governing statute indicates, as soon as we are satisfied that he will abstain from crime and lead a useful and industrious life'?

Remedy Society's Failure

"Or is it, in fact, the far wider, far deeper purpose of trying to remedy not so much the failure of the individual as the failure of society to train these young men and women, if I may again quote Sir Richard Livingstone, 'to develop body, intellect and character to the full excellence of which they are capable, to use them rightly, and to use them to the full'?

"If we do indeed see ourselves as called to this task, then let us at least be sure what it implies," stated Mr. Fox.

"It implies, at least as I understand it," he continued, "that we are to set ourselves not mere psychological explorations, not only to what the late Dr. T. R. Glover described the 'trade school ideals' of vocational training, but to education in its fullest sense, to fulfilment not only of the vocational but of the social and spiritual potentialities of our charges; to create in our institutions an atmosphere which will inspire, will give a sense of values, a power of distinguishing and pursuing the better rather than the worse in every aspect of life. The habit of virtue must be induced not only by example but by constant practice. Citizenship must be shown not as a theory to be learned from books but as conduct. Religion must be shown as a way of living, integrated with conduct and experience.

"I have tried to put this at its highest, because if we have this end in view, we must ask ourselves whether anything less than the best will be good enough. And we have exceptional opportunities. We have our material under our sole and complete control for as long as we like, up to three years. The educational foundations, in most cases, are already laid . . . . we can concentrate on the super-structure. Above all, our charges have already had experience of life; they should be able to understand what we are talking about.

Ideals First

"I believe many Governors, many of you here, truly feel your work inspired by some such ideals as I have tried to indicate."

It's a pretty tall order. Have we, as a nation, the integrity to accomplish it? If we haven't, there is no use in putting our hand to the plough. Any attempts at adaptations of the Borstal System to meet our peculiar needs will simply mean that much more public monies poured down the drain.

The Borstal System takes its name from the small Kentish village where it was started. It was at Borstal that a small number of apparently reformable young criminals, chosen mainly from the nearby penitentiary at Rochester, were subjected to a rehabilitative program. The program was based on the novel and startling theory that it was of less importance to make the punishment fit the crime than it was to make the criminal into a good citizen. Even then, the English were beginning to consider the Mosaic Law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth", a luxury no enlightened nation could afford.

Set-Back

The history of the Borstal System is a history of growth, except for the years from 1914 to 1918. During those years, the project experienced a great set-back. Many of its institutions were closed and turned over to war work which seemed at the time to be of greater national importance than the rehabilitation of criminals.

A quotation from a speech made by the Home Secretary to the House of Commons early in 1914 shows how aglee the best-laid plans of mice and men can often gang. Said the Home Secretary optimistically: "We do not intend the Borstal institutions to be anything like a prison; and as we develop in the management of the Borstal Institutions, I can assure the House that they will be more and more removed from anything in the nature of a prison and become more and more purely reformatory and training institutions."

Then came the war, and in spite of the Home Secretary's confident assurances, the Borstal System nearly folded up.

But while Borstal was at its lowest ebb in England, a very interesting development was going on in France. Over there four British

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soldiers struck up an acquaintance. They became friends, but when the war was over, their friendship did not fade away in the manner of most wartime friendships. One of them had been connected with Borstal before the war. He was convinced of its value and inspired the others. After the war, all four of them became identified with the project. Those four men — Mr. Bradley, the present Chairman of H.M. Prisons Commission, Mr. Scott, who has recently been invited to Canada to advise on Borstal procedure, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Llewellyn—gave the Borstal System new impetus. They are responsible for much of the direction that it has taken since.

No Crowding

An indication of the direction those four men gave the System is to be found in the report of the Prisons Commission for the year ending March 31, 1925: "Among the many conditions of successful Borstal training, this stands out clearly: that the institutions must not be crowded. Individual attention is the key to the whole system. When the numbers become too large, this can no longer be given; individuality is lost and the place, however orderly, smart, clean and efficient it may appear to the visitor, has become mechanical."

The initial success of the venture in the rehabilitation of criminals was sufficient to warrant its expansion. And it has continued to expand, sometimes rapidly, sometimes slowly, ever since, except for the Great War years. Such a radical departure from accepted prison techniques of course attracted a great deal of attention; much of it far from friendly. But there was sufficient sympathetic interest on the part of the general public, as early as 1904, to finance an auxiliary organization called the Borstal Association.

The Borstal Association was formed as a private social agency to concern itself with the aftercare of Borstal graduates. Its promoters claimed, with reason, that no matter how sincerely a released convict might try to mend his ways, he was powerless to do so without assistance. The Association now bridges the gap between incarceration and freedom. When a Borstal trainee is paroled, he is paroled to the Association, and can be returned to Borstal—which does not necessarily mean the institution from which he was released—if at any time during his parole, the Association is not satisfied with his progress.

The value of such an organization as the Borstal Association, as an adjunct to any adaptation of the Borstal System in Canada, was indicated in a recent statement on the subject of increased crime, made by F.B.I.'s J. Edgar Hoover. In it he said that the United States faces the problem of coping with some six million criminals, and further stated that one cause of the great increase in their numbers was the prostituting of the parole system by the whims of well-wishing, mawkish sentimentalists.

No Sentimental Wishing

"Men and women who should never be paroled, are set free to prey on the public again," Hoover said. "It is time we realized that the guiding principle, the basic requirement, in judging every individual case should be the protection of the public . . . . not the sentimental wish of the individual who has already, one or more times, forfeited his right to freedom."

The F.B.I. director is quite right, and has put his finger on the weakest spot in every prison program. Unfortunately, the only alternative to ultimate release is permanent incarceration, an alternative which, although it might protect the public's property from depredation, certainly will not protect the public's pocketbook from taxation. The criminal, when paroled, should be placed under the supervision of a reputable social agency manned by competent and professionally-trained social workers. If he is left to sink or swim, or becomes an object of indiscriminate pity from sentimental and emotional do-gooders, the reformative work of the institution which released him is usually wasted. Actually, there is no good reason why a counterpart of the Borstal Association could not flourish, along with the Borstal System, in Canada. It is a social agency of recognized standing, staffed by professional social workers whose integrity compels the respect not only of their fellow social workers but also of prison officials and parolees.

Although the Association is still considered, and considers itself, a private social agency, the Home Office has reposed such confidence in its work over the years that now 90 per cent of its budget is covered by a Government grant.

Part-Time Mentors

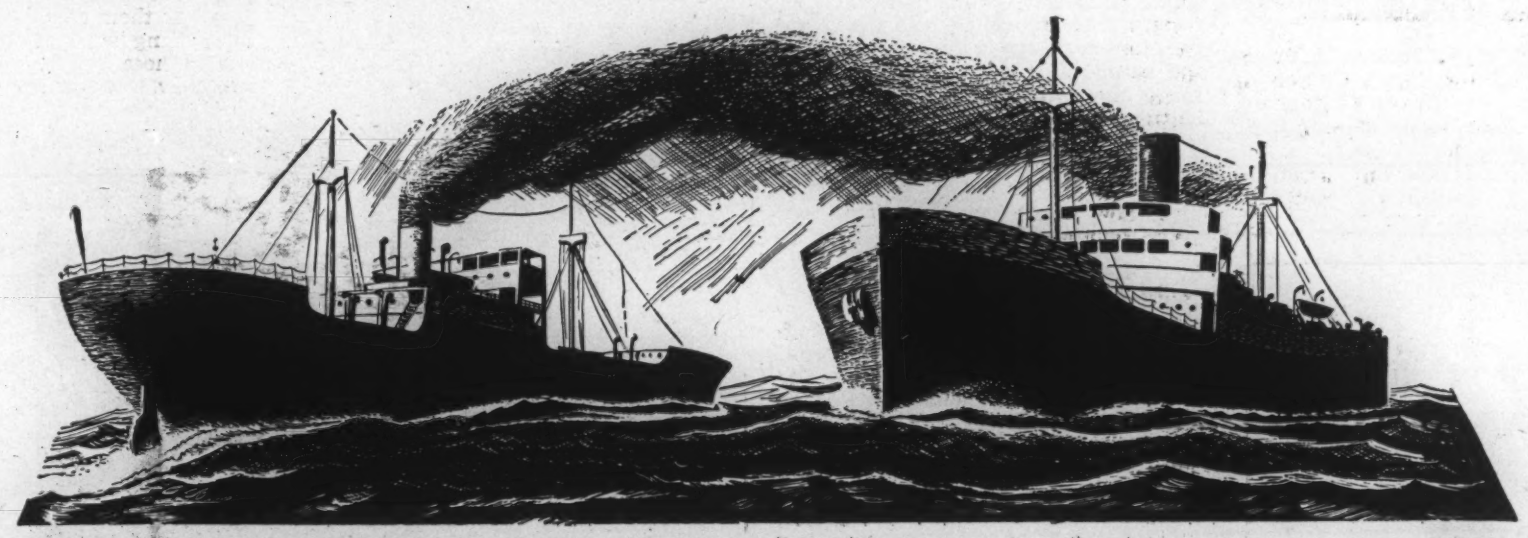
It runs a Head Office in London and a Branch in Liverpool. Borstal trainees on parole in those areas are paroled to members of the Association staff. Those paroled in the "provinces" come under the jurisdiction of Borstal Associates, who are volunteer or part-time workers, carefully chosen and supervised by the Association. They are made up of schoolteachers, business and professional men, clergymen and army officers. During the war, Canadian soldiers who graduated from Borstal were paroled to their Commanding Officers.

The keynote to Borstal, inside and out, is individual attention. At the Observation Centre (to which the men go on sentence to await transfer to the particular institution best fitted to meet their individual needs) the ratio is one staff member to every three and a half inmates. Over the whole system, Housemasters alone number one to every thirty-five or forty boys. In spite of such a large staff, operational costs of Borstal are not high. Quite the contrary. In 1939, the annual cost was about $700 a head. In fact, it's a bargain!

• •

AND WHY NOT?

ALL the people I talked to in England—whether the maid doing my room, men in politics, clerks in stores, guests at dinner, writers or artists, miners in Wales, taxi drivers, publishers, or chance acquaintances on trains — admitted they were tired. They confessed this regardless of how well they looked. On this point Tories and Laborites were in strong agreement. They blamed their diet.—*Saturday Review of Literature.*



The magic circle

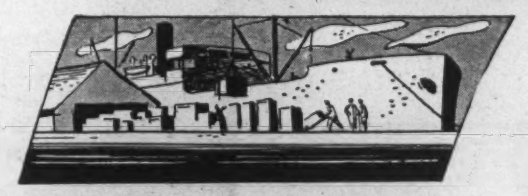
Look at these ships. When both ride low in the water, we have good times. Do you know why?

The Outgoing ship is loaded with goods we make, and production of these goods makes work and wages. The Incoming ship is loaded with foreign goods. These goods also make work and wages; they are either used in manufacturing or retailed in our stores.

This Magic Circle of Foreign Trade pays more than one-third of all the wages and salaries in Canada. It creates work equal to 3 jobs in every 8. This means *your* pay envelope, *your* job, or *your* business profit —not just some other fellow's.

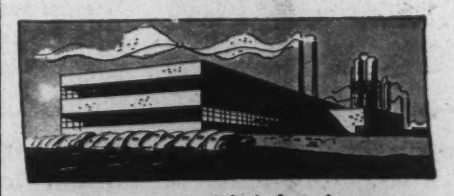
And here's how you can help to keep the Magic Circle producing good times for you: First, be cheerful and patient when you are asked to wait a little longer for merchandise you want. Give the people who produce it a chance to ship all they can overseas, for if we do not supply our foreign customers NOW, we will lose them. Second, put your best into everything you produce, for some of it will find its way into foreign markets . . . where it will either make or mar our future business.

Everyone who buys or sells goods abroad helps create prosperity in Canada. That is why we have a Foreign Trade Service in the Department of Trade and Commerce. It maintains Trade Commissioners in 29 countries, and an experienced export and import staff at head office, to collect the most up-to-date information on foreign markets, and give practical help to every business that wishes to buy or sell in other countries.



1 Producing goods to load the outgoing ships creates more business for all. For Instance . . .

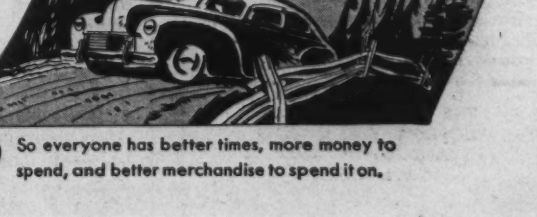
2 Farmers raise more products to be sold in ther countries.



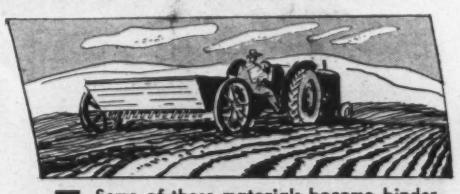
3 There are more jobs in factories, as more goods are manufactured to sell abroad . . .

4 We get better values at home, too, for it costs less to make goods in large quantities . . .

5 The money we get from our foreign customers helps us to pay for goods they make and we need . . .



6 So our factories get the imported materials they must have . . . like tin, chemicals, fibres . . .



7 Some of these materials become binder twine, bags, insecticides and other items that help our farmers raise and market their crops . . .

8 And we all get a variety of things we cannot grow here, such as tropical fruits, coffee . . . for our tables . . .

9 Or cottons and linens, for our clothes . . . rugs for our floors . . . gasoline for our cars . . .

10 So everyone has better times, more money to spend, and better merchandise to spend it on.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA, CANADA

Growth of Small Sects Confronts Regulars

By A. C. FORREST

The growth of evangelical sects continues to parallel the more recently publicized "conversations" towards possible church union. This writer, a former R.C.A.F. padre, says that this increase should not be a great worry to the older denominations but that the reasons for it are important. He discusses the sects' popularity with the people. The tendency to form new religious groups has been the weakness and genius of Protestantism.

RECENT conversations between leaders of the United Church of Canada and of the Church of England, concerning closer cooperation in their work and possible eventual union, have emphasized that the accent of contemporary Canadian Protestantism is upon ecumenicity.

It is a strange spectacle in the face of this emphasis to find that new sects and cults are being formed and have increased in size during the war.

Although the regular Churches, (United, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist) have not quite kept pace with population growth during the past twenty-five years, the extremely evangelical sects such as Pentecostals, Gospel Tabernacles, Mennonites, Nazarenes and others have made rapid gains. Many marginal sects have remained static or disappeared, of course, and the racial religions decrease in importance when the second and third generations become more influenced by Canadian culture.

In the U.S.A. where tendencies are more pronounced than here, despite many unions in recent years, there are now more denominations and sects than ever before.

One Per Cent

In Canada the sects may seem negligible in that 95 per cent of the population still claims adherence to the regular churches including the Roman Catholic. All pentecostal and evangelical churches in the country total only about one per cent of the population. If we exclude the racial groups (Hutterites, Doukhobors, Confucians, etc.), only about three per cent claims membership in the dozens of sects and cults.

However, these statistics are obviously misleading. Membership standards in the sects are usually stricter, although their leaders tend to exaggerate their numbers. Many will not admit to the census-taker that they belong to a sect which carries a certain social stigma. On the other hand noisy radio programs, flamboyant advertising and zealous personnel witnessing gives the impression of great strength.

For some years the leaders and clergy of the regular churches have tended to ignore the growth and influence of these groups. When they did offer friendship by inviting the sect clergy to attend ministerials and councils of churches, their invitations were usually ignored. When they dropped into meetings at the gospel hall on the corner or listened in on the radio they found the sect preacher sneering or viciously criticizing the regular churches. Consequently, the chasm between the older churches and the evangelistic and fundamentalist groups has widened.

But now the tendency is to study their work and methods, to discover why, in an age of ecumenicity, the sects are increasing.

Influences

Social and economic trends and movements have always influenced the religion of a people. The years of depression and war were hard on many, especially those of the poorer and poorly educated classes. During the past years many felt a terrible need for a religion which would give security or escape. The sects with their emphasis on personal salvation and the other-worldly often met that need.

In very recent years the movement of population from country to city has been accelerated. The average city church of a regular denomination may seem cold and formal to the worshipper from the rural congregation. The gospel hall around the corner is often more congenial for the newcomer in search of friendship and personal recognition.

At home it would have taken courage to change denominations against the protests of family and friends. But in the city the ties are broken. In the small sect the new member may feel he is needed. He will probably never be missed from the big Anglican or United Church. The sects almost all give a larger place to the layman. As the conventional churches have grown older, there has been a tendency to widen the gap between layman and clergyman.

That brings us to the fact that churches tend to become class institutions. Thirty years ago in many a small Canadian town the Anglicans and Presbyterians ministered to the well-to-do. The Methodists and Baptists were often on the wrong side of the tracks. As the years went by they moved across the tracks, put in pipe organs, educated their clergy better, paid more attention to good music, good architecture and dignified forms of worship. But many folk are oblivious to discords in the choir and don't know a chancel from a gallery; on the other hand they are sensitive to unfriendliness in the congregation, snobbery in the Ladies' Aid, and hypocrisy among the officials. It was inevitable that to some, these churches would seem cold and formal, and new churches or sects would come to minister to the dispossessed.

Something Going On

The evangelical techniques are also important to active Canadian and American people. In the sect meeting there is always something going on.

Large ads, neon lighting, raucous and high-pressure radio programs seem cheap to many but have their attractions for others. The soap operas, Grade B Westerns, and the pulps with their cheap and sentimental following would suggest that in religion these methods would work with many.

As well as the shoddy techniques there are those of more acceptable character. The sects gain through their tremendous zeal for personal witnessing. They often make wise use of the printed page, and fill the homes of their people with tracts and other literature.

The sects stress the healing mission of the Church, and whole cults have grown to tremendous influence by this method. The Roman Catholics have practised this mission successfully, but healing has been surrendered by conventional Protestantism almost entirely to science.

By their very smallness the sects have the advantage of being able to specialize, concentrating on narrow interest and appealing to narrow groups, while a large denomination must appeal to a great cross-section with varying interests and tastes. But

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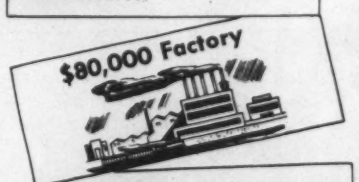

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Write to the Head Office of The Dominion Life giving the amount you're worth according to the above figuring—your age and number of dependents—and we'll give you advice as to how best to protect your "worth" by Life Insurance.

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— HAROLD M. LAMBERT

In any business, basic facts are vital. The Agricultural Press Association, through its continuing series of surveys in the farm field, will be glad to cooperate with you in gathering facts about the farm market as it affects your business. Surveys of groceries and drug products have been completed, and others are in preparation. Let us know what you want to know, and we will gather the cold facts for you!

WHILE THE WORLD WATCHES . . .

EVERY can of milk, every pound of meat, every bushel of grain produced on Canadian farms is now a matter of world concern. Hungry millions, whole nations, watch and wait, for their fate turns upon the efforts of Canadian farm families.

This world demand for food is reflected in long-term contracts at firm prices. Britain has asked for 125,000,000 lbs. of cheese per year for the next three years; 600,000 cases of evaporated milk per year for the next two years; all the beef, bacon and mutton we can spare for 1946, 1947, and 1948; all the eggs we can spare for 1946 and 1947—with negotiations under way for 1948. And our grain sales are limited only by supplies and shipping.

For at least three years, and probably much longer, there will be a strong market at strong prices for all the food Canadian farmers can produce. That means continued high farm income—coming on top of years of record revenue, record debt reduction, record savings.

Need we point out to alert-minded manufacturers and businessmen what that means to **them?** Get into the key farm papers! They have a following and an acceptance with the whole farm family which nothing else can touch.

Published to help you round out your national marketing plans by the Key Farm Papers of Canada

Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs, Montreal
The Farmer's Advocate, London
The Canadian Countryman, Toronto
Farmer's Magazine, Toronto
The Country Guide, Winnipeg
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theological and doctrinal differences between the sects and conventional churches are perhaps less important than would appear. But one weakness in the regular church preaching has permitted many to slide away to the fundamentalist groups. Ministers may be loath to admit it but conventional Protestantism has produced a generation of biblically illiterate and theologically naive people. Very few clergy are either literal in their approach to Scriptures or fundamentalist in their theology.

Usually there is little difficulty in this matter because the emphases are on more basic things, and the average member has a respect for the scholarship, mind and religion of his minister. But the sect preachers have made the most of this difference. They rant about modernism and heresy and constantly sow seeds of distrust and contention in the minds of the sincere and the devout, but unlearned. More effectively do they touch the minds of the discontented back-sliders. These people find relief in pinning responsibility for their neglect by blaming the modernism of the minister in the church which they have slighted.

But the faults have not always been with the sect preacher or the simple and humble literal believer. Educated clergy have been passing through difficult times theologically, and their sermons have reflected the confusion and uncertainty of their thinking.

Need of Evangelism

The clergy recognized the need of evangelism but they reacted against the old-fashioned and emotional kind. They have been taking an interest in modern psychology, in public affairs, political matters, higher education, international politics and higher criticism. Their preaching often reflected their thinking on these matters, and they tended to deal in glittering generalities instead of simple truths. In attempting to be broad-minded and tolerant, their convictions were sometimes spread thin. In becoming concerned about society they sometimes forgot the troubles of the individual.

Our age has been one which wanted authority. The rise of dictators was significant. Roman Catholics have the authority of the Church. Fundamentalists and literalists in an age of doubt pointed to the infallible authority of the literally inspired King James version of the Bible. This simple, dogmatic theology, repeated in picturesque phrase and familiar cliché, had a definite appeal.

The regular churches have had the more difficult task of pointing to an inner authority of the Spirit of God speaking to the hearts of men. Protestantism has always been strong on freedom. But it has too often lacked the conscience to discipline freedom.

Finally, the sects increase because that has been the weakness and genius of Protestantism. Dr. Chas. Clayton Morrison refers to the "fissiparous tendency" of the Protestant Church, the tendency to split apart and act as autonomous bodies. Where the Bible is an open Book, where there is freedom of speech and worship, where men are free and different, new sects and divisions seem inevitable.

Their growth should not be a great worry to the older denominations. The reasons why they grow, at the expense of the traditional Churches, should be disturbing.

• •

Political Films First in Russia

By ALEXANDER WERTH

Moscow.

THERE has been the strongest official move against the idea prevalent among producers here during the latter stages of the war that the principal objects of movies are to amuse, entertain and give purely artistic pleasure.

No, sir! The Soviet movie must be primarily a weapon of political education and propaganda.

During the later stages of the war, and in the first postwar months, there was a spate of feature films — some with fairy-tales as the subjects, others with literary themes extracted from Chekhov and other older writers; still others were historical feature films—many of them, indeed most of them, containing little reference to present happenings.

Some, like the fairy-tale film "Kaschei The Deathless," or "The Stone Flower," a color film based on the Urals legend and made with German material, were excellent, and, technically, high above the standard wartime feature films.

The policy announced by the official magazine *Life and Culture* a month ago was that politically important films must have a top priority. Enthusiasm for the Five Year Plan must be aroused. The slogan above the screen in many theatres can now be seen: "The world's theatre is the most valuable form of political propaganda."

In the last fortnight tremendous publicity has been given to and hundreds of copies printed of the new film, "The Oath," which runs for nearly two hours, and in which the central character is Joseph Stalin himself.

It is showing in hundreds of theatres throughout the Soviet Union. I saw it myself at Tbilisi, in whose studios it was made.

The central character is played by the Georgian actor, Galevani, who has a remarkable likeness to Stalin, physically and vocally, and who has studied carefully Stalin's typical gestures and mannerisms.

The story begins with the death of Lenin and the solemn oath of Stalin and the devoted workers, taken in the Red Square, to continue his work.

Two generations of the same working family are seen carrying out their solemn promise — through the Five Year Plan, and then through the war, where they first repair tanks under shellfire in Stalingrad and afterwards take part in the street battles there.

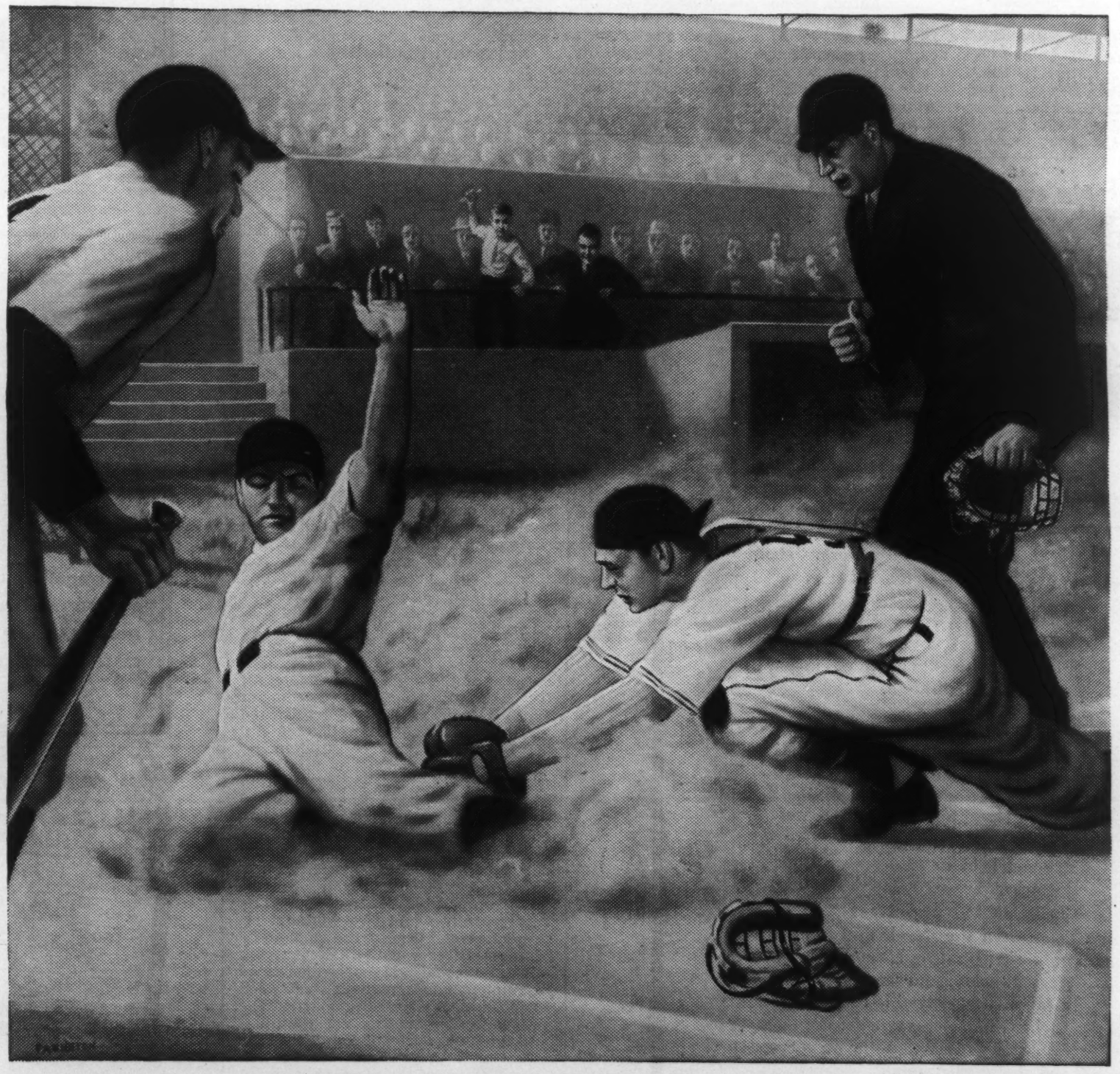
Celebration

Towards the end of the film there is a brilliant, joyful, uproarious celebration in the Kremlin, where Stalin receives distinguished workers, including the heroes of the film, and where the workers go into an exuberant whirl in a Russian peasant dance, in which Marshals Budyonny and Voroshilov also join, while Stalin delightedly claps his hands.

In the course of the film there is a highly satirical slapstick interlude showing the French Foreign Minister Bonnet listening approvingly to a Hitler broadcast, then talking on the telephone to Chamberlain and saying "Fine, war moving East"—and finally executing a symbolic cancan with a Montmartre lady.

About half a million people in Moscow alone have seen the film. The factories have been organizing collective visits of their workers to the theatres.

The Canadian Way



The Spirit of Fair-Play

The grand spirit of fair-play goes beyond the stadium ... beyond the sports grounds. You can see it in a thousand ways in our everyday life.

The spirit of fair-play has always been, and will always remain a very basis of our society ... a cherished characteristic of our Canadian Way of Life.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited.

Canada Ranks High in World Labor Group

By ROSS WILLMOT

Drawing to a close in Montreal is the 29th conference of the International Labor Organization, a 51-member-states agency carefully drafting a blueprint for better labor relations the world over. The only surviving agency of the League of Nations, the I.L.O. now works closely with the U.N., may move to Lake Success, N.Y., to be near U.N., or back to Geneva.

Not only has Canada benefitted greatly from the work of I.L.O. (e.g., advice in drawing up unemployment and health insurance legislation); it also takes a leading part in the organization's planning and operation.

INDICATIONS at the present 29th conference of the International Labor Organization in Montreal are that the body, newly linked to the United Nations, is being prepared to go forward to even greater success than it has had in furthering social justice and thus providing for universal and lasting peace.

The I.L.O. was established in 1919 at labor's demand, both for compensation for its wartime sacrifices and for assurance that working and living conditions would be improved. Now at this war's end labor is urging more representation in I.L.O. activities. The I.L.O. is the only surviving agency of the League of Nations and is unique among inter-governmental organs in that representatives of management and labor share in making its decisions and shaping its policies.

Canada, as well as being host to the meeting, has the honor of having the head of its delegation, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, elected as president of the conference. Although Canada has been one of the organization's strongest supporters right from 1919, it has not been able to get a single one of the I.L.O.'s numerous conventions adopted unanimously by all provinces.

In an effort to secure federal-provincial cooperation in the labor field, Canada has proposed an amendment to the I.L.O. constitution that its conventions be submitted to either federal or provincial authority. If submitted to provincial authority, all provinces would be required to meet on the question and report back to the I.L.O. on action being taken.

Canada has benefitted greatly from the work of the I.L.O., particularly from the advice of its secretariat which helped in the drawing up of unemployment insurance and health insurance legislation. Although labor conditions in Canada are better than the world average, standards here are still below those of I.L.O. and much work remains to be done.

Edward J. Phelan, who has been with the body since its start, was appointed at the meeting director of the International Labor Office, the body's secretariat. His report on world labor conditions formed the basis of much useful discussion by the 40-odd member states attending. The opportunity for free discussion of labor problems is considered one of the conference's chief functions.

Employment Stability

The director noted that in recent months world employment has been rising but his real anxiety is the danger of continuing inflation. Two urgent needs he mentioned are those of planning effectively for continued stability of employment and for planning for a more rapid restoration of production and for a better distribution of what resources and goods are available.

At the meeting the application of Nicaragua and El Salvador to join the 51 present member states is expected to be approved. More than 400 people in all are in attendance.

A revamping of the body's constitution is being prepared so that its machinery for concerted international action to improve working conditions, raise standards of living and promote social and economic stability will be made more responsive to the greater influence of labor. France has proposed these constitutional changes, which, it claims, are more in line with Soviet desires and which would pave the way for the membership of this state, generally considered to be vital for I.L.O.'s future. The Soviet joined the I.L.O. in 1934 but resigned in 1940. During the war democratic Italy was welcomed back to membership, not only because of her pre-fascist wholehearted cooperation with I.L.O. but because of the organization's interest in the reconstruction problems of Europe. Any member of the United Nations may become an I.L.O. member by accepting its constitution.

The French proposal is to amend the tripartite system of representation at such I.L.O. conferences. Instead of each member state being represented by two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate, the French suggest a ratio of 2:2:2 be set up. That is, two government representatives, two employers' representatives and two workers' representatives. One of the employers' representatives would be selected from among the managers of nationalized or municipal undertakings where such undertakings exist. But even if the French and Canadian constitutional amendments are approved by the conference, they require ratification by two thirds of the member states in their legislatures before becoming effective.

L. Success or Geneva?

The working centre of the organization was transferred to Montreal from Geneva in 1940, when Switzerland's isolation by the German armies threatened to make it impossible for it to carry on its work there in complete freedom. At the meeting another move will be announced, either to Geneva where it still has a building or to Lake Success in New York State near the United Nations. In any case the I.L.O. will likely keep a branch office in Montreal and has decided to keep a permanent mission with the United Nations.

Two International Labor Conventions requiring the medical examinations of young workers and a Convention forbidding young workers to work at night in non-industrial occupations will probably be passed with minor changes. Besides providing that young persons shall not be employed unless they are found fit for work, the Conventions on medical examinations would require governments to take measures for the physical and vocational rehabilitation of those found unfit. The Convention on night work calls for consecutive rest periods at night of 12 to 14 hours according to the age of the young worker. All three Conventions would establish national inspection systems to ensure enforcement.

Consideration will also be given to three proposed Conventions establishing minimum social standards in non-self-governing territories. Final action on these will be taken at the next conference in Geneva next June.

An increased budget provides for a staff of 457. When the move was made from Geneva, a sharp reduction in the budget and other exigencies of war made it necessary to cut down the staff from more than 500 to less than 50. At present the staff numbers about 230, a good proportion of the local workers being Canadians. It is planned to have the I.L.O. and U.N. cooperate to the fullest extent in the budget and staff fields so that their administration may be carried out more economically and efficiently.

Under Mr. Phelan's leadership the organization began to consider its postwar status, policy and program as early as 1944 at the Philadelphia Conference. There the I.L.O. delegates unanimously approved what has been called the Declaration of Philadelphia, which redefines and extends the organization's aims and purposes, and which, according to President Roosevelt, may acquire a significance similar to that of the Declaration of Independence. In it the conference

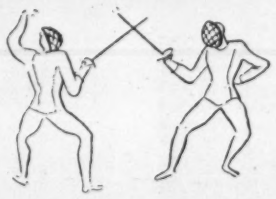
Through the Years with ROLEX

A Story of Success

The Supremacy of the Wristlet Watch

Success is not a gift from some little god up on high. It is the fruit of intelligent thinking, the result of perseverance and hard work. Thomas Edison, one of the world's most famous inventors, used to say that the recipe for successful invention is 2% inspiration and 98% perspiration.

However whimsical this great man's saying may appear, it certainly finds confirmation in the successes obtained by the Rolex watch in the course of its historical career. So amazing have been the developments that it is only right that you should be told the story of Rolex achievement. Like many a fairy tale—only this is a true one—it begins with a tale of strife: the fight for supremacy between the pocket watch and the wrist watch.



In subsequent advertisements, we will tell the story of how Rolex has progressed through the years, due largely to the foresight, ingenuity and enterprise of Mons. H. Wilsdorf. When only 24, this remarkable man founded the firm of Wilsdorf and Davis in London, England, the predecessor of the present Rolex Watch Company Limited.

No. 1 of a series of advertisements devoted to the historical progress of the world-famous Rolex Wrist Watches, published by the Rolex Watch Company of Canada Limited, Victory Building, Toronto 1, Ont.

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TO-DAY, the GREAT AMERICAN Group of Insurance Companies bands together the abilities and "know-how" of each of its companies in providing comprehensive insurance in practically every form except life. Any of its many conveniently located agents—or your own broker—stands ready to aid you.

Your Insurance Agent Says:

"My services do not end with the writing of your policy. All through its life I am prepared to help with your changing problems, as well as in emergencies".

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HOW MUCH HAVE YOU EARNED?

Fortunes flow through your hands at the rate of

MONTHLY INCOME	10 YRS.	20 YRS.	30 YRS.
$100	$12,000	$24,000	$36,000
150	18,000	36,000	54,000
200	24,000	48,000	72,000
300	36,000	72,000	108,000
400	48,000	96,000	144,000

HOW MUCH HAVE YOU LEFT?

MOST MEN EARN SUBSTANTIAL SUMS OF MONEY over a period of years only to find that at the end of 10, 15 or 20 years they have very little left, if any . . . BUT it need not be that way. Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited have a plan which will help you to accumulate $2,500.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 or more in ten, fifteen or twenty years . . . which amounts may be withdrawn in a lump sum, or on an income basis. This time-tested plan has already enabled thousands of Canadians to reach their goal.

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204G Power Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me details of your Living Protection Plan without obligation
Name.....
Address.....

LIVING PROTECTION . . . every man's road to financial security

affirmed the principles that "labor is not a commodity, that freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress, that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere, and that the war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation."

Seventy-six conventions have been adopted at 28 previous I.L.O. conferences, 52 of these being currently in force. A total of 921 ratifications of the conventions has been registered, 194 of which are ratifications of conventions for the protection of young workers. These I.L.O. conventions include those for hours of work, minimum age for employment, working conditions of women and young workers, workmen's compensation, social insurance, minimum wage-fixing machinery, social standards in non-self-governing territories, holidays with pay, industrial safety and statistics and subjects relating to migration. This June a precedent was set with the adoption of a convention fixing an international minimum wage for seamen.

Partnership with U.N.

The relationship between the United Nations and the I.L.O. is to be one of partnership and not one of subordination, the U.N. recognizing the I.L.O. as a specialized agency responsible for its own job. Representatives of either organization may participate in the meetings of the other and there are provisions designed to ensure close collaboration at all stages of the discussion on questions in which the two organizations have a common interest. The new link has to be approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations, but no trouble is foreseen there.

Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, noting that lasting peace could only be obtained on a basis of social justice and security within a framework of political security, outlined the relationship of the I.L.O. and his organization. He pledged help in obtaining accommodations if the I.L.O. decided to make its permanent headquarters near those of the U.N.

No other secular organization can make a bigger contribution to the attainment and preservation of individual liberty and dignity than the I.L.O., testified G. Myrddin-Evans, chairman of the I.L.O.'s Governing Body.

In his presidential address, Mr. Mitchell said that Canada at no time subscribed more to the ideals of the I.L.O. than it now does. And now more than ever, he went on, are these ideals needed in the world. He urged an international approach to the solution of labor problems with the recognition of the aspirations of the common people.

The three speakers for Canada before the conference were Cyril Phelan, government delegate; Harry Taylor, employers' delegate; and Gustave Francq, workers' delegate. Other members in the government party were Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor and member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; with Paul Goulet and Paul Renaud as substitutes and John Mainwaring as secretary. Ministers of Labor from seven provinces were invited and several attended.

Going Concern

Mr. Phelan was grateful that the I.L.O. was a going concern in what he termed the "most serious situation within the memory of man, save for a time of open international conflict". He expressed approval of the formation of Industrial Committees by the I.L.O. and praised I.L.O. work in the field of employment policy. Canada, he said, believes that the domestic level of employment in any country is gravely influenced by fluctuation in other countries.

Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Francq wanted cooperation between employers and workers. Increased production and productivity under such cooperation and with government facilitation would help bring prosperity, said Mr. Taylor. He foresaw great prosperity for Canada if reasonable incentive and encouragement were provided for private business. He claimed that the demand by labor for more representation would make I.L.O. lose its reason for existence and that it would be reduced then to little more than a research and statistical organization. Mr. Francq felt that with modern equipment it should be possible to increase production without increasing costs or asking workers to work longer hours. The government should extend to all parties the possibilities of conciliation and arbitration, not so much to settle labor disputes but rather to prevent them arising, he said.

• •

ATOMIC POWER

(*Continued from Page* 1)

as is freely available to all, construct and operate an atomic pile. For the less industrialized nations, this would, true, present a formidable problem, but not an insoluble one.

The production of power from a nuclear source would not be feasible, **on the other hand, for** any country other than the U.S. for many years' time.

It therefore behooves the U.S., both on grounds of security and of common humanity, to prosecute this research with all possible speed, and to ensure that the utmost freedom from unnecessary governmental interference is secured. The Government, plainly, must have a monopoly on all fissionable materials; but it must have no such monopoly in the general development of nuclear industry.

"The Government," writes Dr. Wheeler, "is not an engineering concern. Every dollar spent by the Government in encouraging industry to enter this new field will be worth ten dollars spent by the government's trying to do it itself." Properly to exploit this great discovery, atomic legislation must give to industry the greatest possible freedom compatible with national (and international) security.

It is over-optimistic to hope that political folly, indeed human stupidity in general, will not delay the realization of all the benefits which the new knowledge can bring about; but neither is it conceivable that the delay will be final. All that has been said here leads but to one conclusion — Man is at the threshold of a new era in his age-long battle to control his environment.

The possibilities are so all-embracing that even the most fertile mind can at best only see ahead for a decade. Yet one clear result may be forecast—the provision of power to those areas and those human beings now deprived of its benefits, and correspondingly free of its responsibilities, will profoundly change the social, political and economic face of the world. The utmost of human wisdom will be required to avoid the utmost of human misery as a consequence; but, for Man should he live to see it, the New Era should dawn brightly indeed.

ISOLATIONIST

FOR long, long years
And now for another,
He has been
The hearth flame's lover.

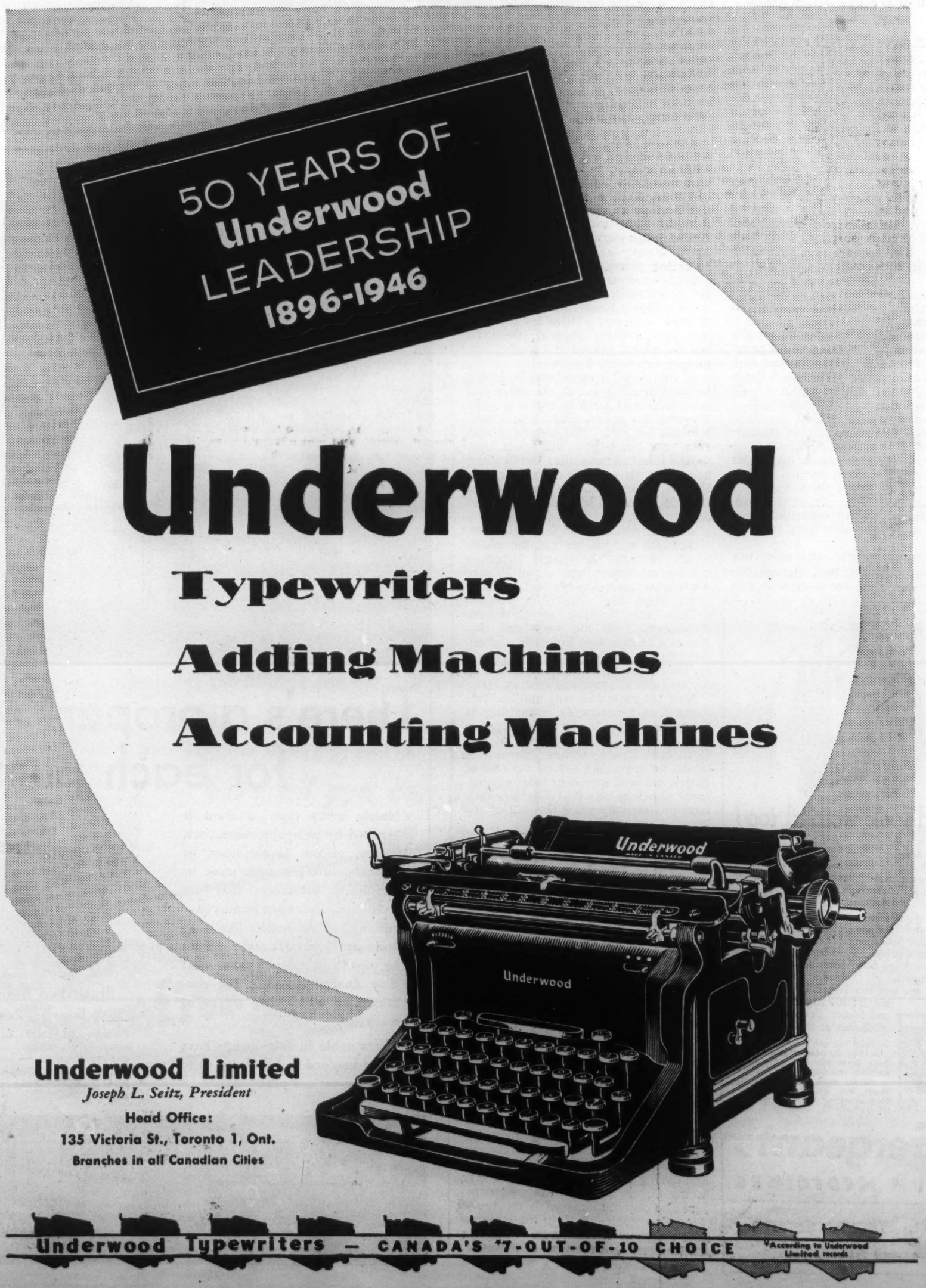
He heard dimly
And he thought a lot less
Of cold days
And their bitterness.

Of colder nights
And the black, grinning things
Madness knows
And starvation brings.

He spoke of life
As a warm, scented room
With death out
In the evening gloom.

And he never saw,
As the world grew dim,
Death crouched close
By the fire with him.

GILEAN DOUGLAS



Germany's New Leader May Be "Little Man"

By CHARLES REID

Jakob Kaiser of Berlin took part in the July, 1944, conspiracy against Hitler's life. With help from German friends he escaped Nazi retribution by going underground. Today he is head of Germany's strongest party, the Christian Democratic Union. He believes that by a working arrangement with the Social Democrats his party could produce a satisfactory working majority for a National Government. British observers opine that this "little man", whose kind had no place in Nazi ideology, might become the leader of a new united Reich.

Berlin.

I CLIMB three flights of stairs in the Schmargendorf quarter of Berlin, ring the bell of a six-room flat with six people living in it, and shake the outstretched hand of Jakob Kaiser, 53-year-old Christian Democratic Union chief, who, in the opinion of prudent British observers, may well become the first political head of a reunited and regenerated Reich.

Kaiser is bald, with a fringe of grey cropped hair. He wears neat clerkly clothes, and his eyes are a shrewd blue-grey. He talks lucidly, every sentence as precise as print, with little gestures like a shop-man arranging goods on the counter. His flat is modest and stylish. Against the cream-washed walls are well-stocked book-shelves, landscapes and religious paintings.

The atmosphere is unapologetically *petit bourgeois*. Nothing could be remoter from the frigid pomp with which Nazi leaders surrounded themselves. For that matter nothing could be further removed from the cellars and lumber rooms where he lived "underground" following the attempt on Hitler's life in July, 1944.

Jakob Kaiser was one of the chief civilians in the conspiracy. On his mantelshelf he keeps photographs of fellow plotters, who, when the conspiracy failed, were trapped and shot or hanged or lose their lives in other ways.

That mantelshelf is a sort of shrine. When showing me the photographs Kaiser murmured the names, a sorrowful litany: Colonel Beck, Wilhelm Leuschener, Max Habermann, Joseph Wirmer, Karl Goerderler, Nikolaus Gross, Bernhardt Letterhaus, Heinrich Korner.

This shop-counter gesturer, on whom the hopes of millions of Germans are now fixed, narrowly escaped a similar end. The story is two years old but has never been told before.

For five weeks, while the Gestapo combed Berlin and the entire Reich, Jakob Kaiser lived night and day in a lumber room among empty crates at the back of a little shoe shop in the Kurfurstendamm. All that remains of the shop today is a charred shell with a battered sign "Salon Grith" over the doorway. With him were his 21-year-old daughter, Marie, and Frau Doktor Nebgen, his political lieutenant, then as now. They slept amid rubbish on straw mattresses, not daring to cough or sneeze during shop hours.

Waiting, Hoping

Friends brought food at dead of night. One day the shopkeeper, Wilhelm Wiedfeld, a fervent anti-Nazi, who now edits a paper in the American zone, received an invitation from the Gestapo saying, "Come and have a talk." The same night Wiedfeld fled to South Germany. Jakob Kaiser, Maria Kaiser and Dr. Nebgen went to hiding places at Babelsberg, a village near Potsdam. Kaiser's home for nine months was a cottage cellar with packing case furniture, a dim lamp, a radio set, a stove for the winter, and a little library. Here he waited, hoped, prayed and studied languages, especially English.

At midnight, if there was no moon, he used to climb out of his cellar and pace back and forth in the four-yard alleyway for hours. That was all the exercise he had. His daughter and Frau Nebgen kept in touch, but spared him the news that the Gestapo had seized his wife, his elder daughter, Elizabeth, and brother as hostages. Happily all three were later released unharmed.

Another woman who faithfully protected him was his hostess, the owner of the cottage. A villager caught a glimpse of Kaiser one night. There were awkward quizzings, but the hostess handled them adroitly.

Then the fighting swept across Babelsberg. On the very last day Kaiser's hostess was killed by a shell-burst in her garden. Kaiser's first act on liberation was to dig a grave and lay the pitiful remnants to rest.

Now the man who was hunted finds himself, to his surprise, something of a power in the land. His Christian Democratic Union, a rebirth of the Christian Trade Union Movement, which he captained before the rise of Hitler, did well at recent local government elections, the first free elections held in Germany since the fall of the Weimar republic.

Question and Answer

We sit in armchairs near an open window in a pool of light from a modish lampshade. Here is an account of some of our talk:

Question: What is the present strength of the C. D. U. throughout Germany?

Answer: When election results from all zones are collated you will find the C.D.U. is the strongest German party.

Q: Would the C. D. U. be strong enough to govern a unified Germany?

A: No, but a working arrangement with Social Democrats, the second strongest party, would produce a satisfactory working majority for a National Government.

Q: Are negotiations proceeding for any such "working arrangement?"

A: Both sides are ready to negotiate.

Q: It has been reported that before and during recent elections your Party in the Soviet zone encountered pressure and obstructionism. Is this true?

A: Yes. The C.D.U. in the Russian zone elections encountered something hard to define in the way of pressure. There is no doubt victory would have gone to non-Marxist parties if it had been possible to put up candidates in all districts of the Russian zone. But owing to delays and official refusals to accept non-Marxist candidates this victory could not be achieved.

Q: Were these delays, as well as the refusal, deliberate or accidental?

A: They were deliberate. The Soviet authority would not allow candidates to stand unless they were backed by local party groups. In some districts it was impossible to establish C.D.U. groups. In other localities C.D.U. groups simply dissolved because of pressure on our organizers, arrests, fear of arrests and bureaucratic obstruction.

Q: There are many people in England who think the Germans are fundamentally warlike people. What is your comment on this?

A: The Germans are not essentially a militaristic nation. If the rest of the world in its wisdom permits Germany a peace, which, although hard, guarantees a basis of existence, there will be no danger of any recurrence of the warlike spirit. If such a solution does not come, however, there is always the possibility that another adventurer, taking advantage of some international political upheaval, might lead the German people into another war.

I walked back from the Kaiser flat to my hotel through a city of fantastic ruin, peopled by shabby shadows. Men and women back from a day's foraging hauled home-made trucks with little squealing wheels.

The trucks were full of firewood. Some foragers carried sacks of acorns for making ersatz coffee. Others had bags of grass, fodder for the rabbit cage at home. What has Kaiser to offer these people? Briefly, a social progress-social reform program with guarantees for private ownership and private enterprise, the latter subject to control.

Kaiser is above all things the tribune of the "little man." Nazi ideology was reluctant to admit that such a thing as the "little man" existed. Everything and everybody had to be more than life size.

There are many who prophesy that one day Kaiser will be called to power. Much must happen before that. To begin with his own Party is divided not only zonally but also in certain matters of policy. In due course the C.D.U. will have to appoint a National Chief. Kaiser is not without rivals for this office.

Meantime, there is no doubt as to the pre-eminence of the man's character. He is a well of hope for scores of thousands of shabby shadows.

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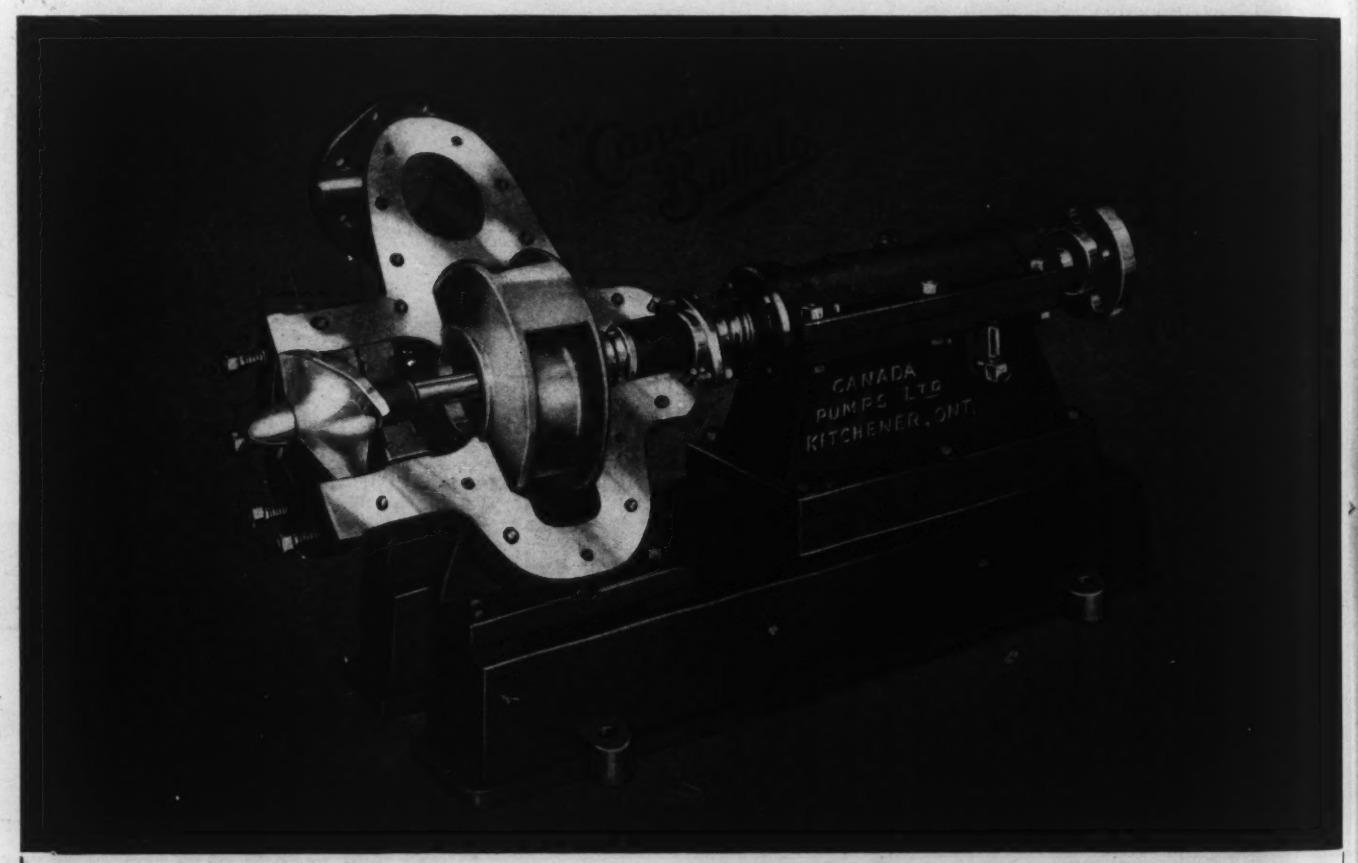

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Bulletin No. 955 L, carries complete illustrations, diagrams, and specifications of our Double Suction, Single Stage Centrifugal Pumps. Write for it today.

40 years designing and manufacturing experience in the pump business has brought us face to face with most of the pumping problems. Invariably we have solved them either with a custom built or standard model "Canadian Buffalo" pump.

If you are interested in pumps or pumping, write us concerning your problem and we will be pleased to forward you some appropriate literature.

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You'd look worried, too!

I've got troubles, Boss. *Worms* are making me feel low as a toe nail, and dull as a burnt-out match. I can't do a thing about 'em, Boss . . . but you can.

What I need, Boss, is Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules. They'll slaughter the worms and have me feeling frisky as a pup in no time flat. They do a thorough job on big dogs like me, just as Sergeant's Puppy Capsules wipe out worms in small dogs and puppies.

Let's not wait any longer, Boss. We can get SURE SHOT Capsules and other Sergeant's Dog Medicines at the drug store.

To help you get more fun out of your dog, the new Sergeant's Dog Book gives you lots of tips on training and care. Tells you how to detect worms, and other ailments, too. Get it FREE at your drug store, or write Sergeant's, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Sergeant's

WORM MEDICINES

Thieves deserve to die—Pete

think...

and shew kindness

GEN. 40:14

think of *your* home, where love, happiness, comfort and security are always yours to enjoy.

think of *your* table, so well-provided with food to satisfy your least hunger pang.

think of the clothing *you* possess to keep you warm against the biting cold of winter.

think of the good health a generous Providence has bestowed upon *you*.

think of all these blessings . . . then think, instead, of the homeless, the hungry, the ill-clad and the sick in your community.

think of the help and relief which even the smallest donation from you will give them . . . and show kindness.

Give all you can spare!

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Mysteries Of Sherlock Amuse New Society

By H. MICHELL

There is now in Canada a branch of the Baker Street Irregulars—those devotees of Sherlock Holmes and the other characters made famous by the late Conan Doyle. Members meet to enjoy the fun of solving some of the puzzles that Dr. Watson left in his reports on the great detective of Baker Street. Known as the Canadian Baskervilles, the new chapter has been formed in Hamilton, with the writer, a McMaster University professor, as the charter president. New members are sought but applicants should brush up on the "Sacred Writings" before trying the stiff entrance test. However, once in you're a "baronet".

THE founding in Canada of a branch, or "scion society", of the renowned Baker Street Irregulars would seem worthy of some small notice. Devoted to the study of the writings of the immortal Dr. Watson, given to the world through the agency of the late Conan Doyle, the Canadian Baskervilles are proud of their name. Was not Sir Henry Baskerville, who had such a perfectly awful time with the Hound, once in Canada where, rather vaguely, he was for some years ranching? And did not the mislaid boot, which put the Hound on the innocent baronet's track, bear the label "Meyers, Bootmaker, Toronto"? Certainly no place outside England, with a few doubtful exceptions such as Ballarat, Trincomalee, and the island of Uffa, has so strong a claim upon the fame of the mighty Sherlock Holmes.

The cult of the Sherlockians is a harmless and amusing one. Unlike many other cults, it does harm to no one and provides a lot of fun for a good many. It is frankly "escapist". It provides for its devotees a release from the cares of today and transports them to a world of hansom cabs, gas light, deerstalker caps and Persian slippers where, as Mr. Vincent Starrett has so touchingly said, "it is always 1895".

The opportunities for research in what are reverently called "The Sacred Writings" are practically boundless. Dr. Watson, to tell the truth, was just a shade careless in his dates and the chronology of the adventures presents a puzzle of almost baffling complexity. What university was honored by the presence of the young Holmes when he was bitten on the ankle by a bull pup? What was Holmes' training in chemistry? How many times was Watson married? And so on, in almost endless variety, all good fun and totally irrelevant to any known branch of higher learning; but because they are futile all the more entrancing.

Unforgivable Sacrilege

The secret of the fascination of these researches lies in the attitude of the student. They must all be carried on *au grand sérieux*. To suggest for a moment that Holmes and Watson never existed, except in the brain of Conan Doyle, would be sacrilege unforgivable. You might as well say that Baker Street does not exist, or that 221B—to the anguish of the faithful damaged in the blitz—was not the home of that immortal partnership.

What a picture gallery of unforgettable heroes, heroines, criminals and detectives is before our eyes! Lestrade of Scotland Yard, who may have been a dumb detective but still was Holmes' favorite; Irene Adler, to Holmes always "the woman", who did him down well and truly; Dr. Grimesby Roylott, who twisted steel pokers and had a fondness for snakes; and, of course, the mighty Dr. Moriarty of deathless fame, whose bones lie at the bottom of the abyss of the Reichenbach Falls. Or do they? That is a trifling problem, my dear Watson, not unworthy of the attention of the *amateur* of mysteries.

The Baker Street Irregulars are spreading everywhere through their numerous scion societies. The Speckled Band of Boston, the Scowrers of San Francisco, the Amateur Mendicants of Akron, Ohio, and a dozen others, all stem from the parent society, of which the late Alexander Woollcott was founder, in company with Christopher Morley, Vincent Starrett, Rex Stout, Ellery Queen, (or should one say the Ellery Queens?) and a host of others, united in good fellowship and a devotion to an entirely innocent and eminently amusing fiction. In a word the cult of the Irregulars is extraordinarily good fun.

The Canadian Baskervilles are proud to join with their brethren across the line. Warned by the experience of the American Societies, which have been overwhelmed by applicants, membership is strictly limited. To qualify, a would-be Baskerville must pass a stiff entrance examination in the Sacred Writings, with a minimum mark of 75 per cent. As an example of the kind of question asked, the following may be cited:

Where are the following and for what are they famous? (a) Lauriston Gardens; (b) Pondicherry Lodge; (c) Upper Swandam Lodge; (d) Stoke Moran.

Those who desire membership are, therefore, earnestly exhorted to a careful study of the Canon, if ignominous plucking is not to be their fate.

Baronets All

It may be mentioned that membership is very high class, since everyone is *ipso facto, ex officio, honoris causa,* or whatever the correct phrase may be, a Baronet, which of itself ought to cause an unprecedented rush to join up. Lady members may qualify; although this raises what Watson would, no doubt, call a bizarre problem. Can there be feminine baronets? That point, in Bertie Wooster's phrase, is still very moot, and no one yet has solved it. The President, or First Baronet, ex officio etc., is Professor H. Michell and the Secretary, or Second Baronet, ipso facto etc., is Professor R. P. Graham of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

And so, my dear Watson, the game's afoot. There's a four-wheeler at the door and Lestrade, out of his depth as usual, is waiting for us.

Archie Henderson, "singing welder" of London, Ont., who took part in a summer opera series at the Western Ontario Conservatory of Music

EXPORT MANAGER

required immediately, must be fluent correspondent. Languages preferred but not essential. Also first-class organizer, having studied economics or engineering. State age and previous experience. Box No. 67, Saturday Night.

Are You Afraid of Fire?

IN your home many things are likely to cause a disastrous fire, such as faulty heating systems, exposed electric wires, choked up fireplaces and furnace flues, faulty gas rings, matches, gasoline, coal oil and cleaning fluid containers, lighted cigarette butts, etc.

"North America" Companies have issued a booklet entitled "How to prevent fire in the home". Thousands of people have already received it and are thoughtfully acting on its advice. You may have a copy too. Just ask your Insurance Agent or Broker to get it for you.

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26

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Delivery schedules — Call Addressograph Agency
Dividend records — Call Addressograph Agency
Earnings records — Call Addressograph Agency
Employee communications — Call Addressograph Agency
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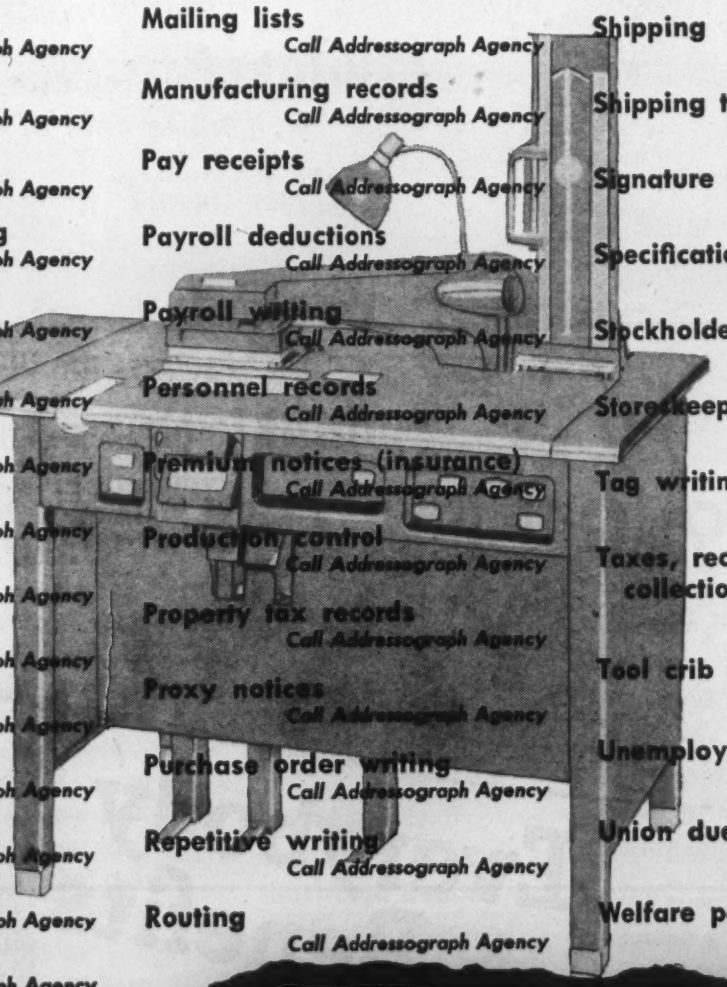

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Saskatchewan Has Canada's First Free Hospitalization Plan

by P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

RECEIVING careful study in Saskatchewan these days is Canada's first province-wide "free" hospitalization plan which goes into effect on January 1, 1947, and while few people have expressed opposition to it, many are sceptical as to whether it will work.

In effect, the scheme calls for compulsory cooperation of the province's 850,000 inhabitants in the matter of basic hospital care. It proposes to provide public ward accommodation, meals and special diets, drugs and medicines, and such services as X-ray, physiotherapy, use of laboratory and operating room, surgical dressings and maternity care. Doctors' bills or other medical expenses are not covered.

After October 1, everyone in Saskatchewan must pay to the Government a per capita tax of $5 to be used to finance the plan. Top levy for one family is $30.

In embarking on its hospitalization program the province is taking an enormous step in the field of health. It is a step, too, which we believe is certain to prove costly, notwithstanding the revenue to be derived through the collection of the head tax. It has been estimated the plan will cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually. The government is expecting to raise from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 through the tax.

Originally, Saskatchewan had counted on assistance from the Federal Government under the health scheme that had been proposed at the time of the Dominion-Provincial Conference. With the Dominion plan abandoned, Saskatchewan has decided to go it alone.

In arriving at the $5 per capita tax, the Health Services Planning Commission which is in charge of the plan, discovered that the average hospital bill for 105,318 patients in Saskatchewan in 1945 was $45.48. By dividing the total hospitalization costs by the number of people in the province, the commission came up with $5.67 as the cost for each man, woman and child.

No Financial Concern

In our opinion the outstanding feature of the scheme is that it is designed to lift the burden of financial concern from Saskatchewan families. It should, at the same time, raise the general health of the people by encouraging them to make use of modern and adequate hospital services whenever they require them.

Though all the province's 545 medical practitioners would like their patients to receive all the hospital care necessary, hospital administrators fear an overloading of wards, already taxed to capacity. More people are certain to seek admittance. It is no secret that many patients hesitate to go to hospitals now because they cannot afford it. Because of the additional people who will receive hospital treatment under the scheme and the increasing cost of materials and supplies that hospitals require, many seem to think the overall cost is going to be considerably higher than that estimated.

By the time the plan starts, the Government hopes to have a bed capacity in hospitals of 4,039 beds or 4.8 beds per 1,000 population. The aim for 1947 is 5,188 beds or 6.1 beds per 1,000 people. Medical men in Saskatchewan insist the province should have a minimum of 7.0 beds per 1000 population if everyone requiring hospitalization is to be accommodated.

Marathon horse racing has been given the green light in Saskatchewan. Those who expressed the belief that races of this nature came under the heading of cruelty to animals are now satisfied such is not the case after the outcome of a 20-mile cross country race recently held at Maple Creek.

One hour after the event was run [illegible] a veterinary pronounced every horse that had taken part sound in every respect. Proof that a race of this type does not have an injurious effect on a horse, properly-conditioned, is evidenced by the fact that the animal which placed first was the same one that won the 30-mile event at Midnapore, in southern Alberta, earlier in the season.

With marathon horse racing increasing in popularity throughout the prairies, the question of whether this form of racing constitutes cruelty to animals has become a lively one since the Midnapore race. Following that event, one horse dropped dead from exhaustion, and several others later had to be destroyed. A protest was immediately raised by the Calgary branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Shortly afterward the Western Riding Club of Calgary, which sponsored the race, announced it would no longer stage such events.

Helicopters For Survey

Use of helicopters in a new, detailed type of aerial exploration of the uncharted regions in northern Canada this fall is planned by a prominent New York mining engineer, Dr. Hans Lunberg. Exact regions to be studied have not been disclosed, because of the danger of speculation, although mining men in the prairies believe some work will centre in northern Alberta.

Primary goal will be the location of valuable mineral deposits. The geophysical surveying from the air will also be the first accurate study of millions of acres impenetrable to land expeditions.

Churchill Revival

The movement to make greater use of Manitoba's port of Churchill for shipment of wheat overseas has been given quite a boost this year. Western farmers have been agitating for years to have traffic over the Hudson Bay route expanded. Their wishes have come nearer fulfilment in the past two months—though much is yet to be done.

Six ships steamed into the far northern port from Britain during August and carried away some 1,900,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to be used to feed the hungry people in the war-shattered countries of Europe. Three more vessels docked at Churchill in September and loaded an additional 1,000,000 bushels for the United Kingdom. Much of this wheat came from the newly-harvested fields in Saskatchewan, the rest from northern Alberta and Manitoba.

With the port of Churchill busy for the first time in over six years, it looks as if the western farmers' dream will eventually come true.

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THE MELTING POT

The Cawthra Question

By J. N. HARRIS

THE best way to make the public appreciate an old building is to tear it down. After the fire at the Crystal Palace, Londoners began appreciating Prince Albert's monstrosity like anything, so much so that wags suggested the burning of the Albert Hall and the Albert Memorial.

Now Toronto is having another spell of appreciating the Cawthra mansion, an old house in the middle of the financial district. This is not the first spell of Cawthra-house-appreciation, as the building was slated to be torn down in the early thirties. Then, as now, there were illustrated stories in the papers, letters to the editor, and plans for re-building the house on every vacant site in the County of York.

The Cawthra House was to become a museum, the headquarters of an historical society, a Women's Institute and a library. Money was subscribed and petitions were signed. The awful anti-climax to the whole business came when the Bank of Nova Scotia decided to wait a few years before constructing its new Executive Office Building. Petitions and funds disappeared, and all interest died. For fifteen years nobody looked at the Cawthra House, and nobody appreciated it.

It was just a dirty old vacant building at the corner of King and Bay Streets.

Now that it is to be torn down once more, people are appreciating it all over again; even Toronto people, as well as Westerners, stop in the street and stare up at it. Suggestions are beginning to flow in as to what should be done with it.

There are two courses open: (a) rebuild it seventy miles out in the bush, and turn it into a hot doggery, or (b) jack it up twenty-six stories and build the new Bank of Nova Scotia under it. The first alternative would certainly be profitable, as everybody in Toronto would drive out to have a look at it.

What, you may ask, has this place got? Well, for one thing it's a vacant house, rare and wonderful enough in itself. Then, of course, it is a very beautiful house, and has been described as the finest urban residence ever built in Canada. It is a product of the Greek Revival, which was started by a couple of chaps who toured through wildest Greece in the 18th century, and brought back sketches and plans of all the best temples. Their book (everyone who travelled then wrote a book) was a best seller, and Sir Joshua Reynolds and Hogarth were among the subscribers.

VERY soon, everyone in England was building a Greek temple. Regent Street, London, and the work of the brothers Adam in Edinburgh are among the English products of the Greek revival, which did not, however, reach Canada until many years later.

By the time it did, they had begun building mid-Victorian architecture in England, with cupolas and stone cupids and cornucopias all over it. But, as Toronto was behind the times, it was a Greek revival house that Joseph Sheard designed and built for William Cawthra. There was no railway at the time (1852), so the materials were all brought by water, including the Ohio sandstone, which came through the first Welland canal in schooners.

Why, you may ask, did they build it at King and Bay Streets? (You may ask anything you please, as a matter of fact.) The answer is that old Will Cawthra had been living out in the suburbs, at Bloor and Jarvis, where there was no police patrol or street lighting. The place had been terrorized by a crime-wave. An English burglar called William Lay had broken into no less than five houses. Mr. Cawthra persuaded the principal of a boys' school next door, one William Mackenzie, to allow his pupils to patrol Jarvis Street (later to be placed out of bounds even to the Air Force) at night.

He fed the boys coffee and buns in his kitchen, and they were excused all classes so long as the patrols lasted. To their great disappointment the burglar was caught. But the strain had been too great, and Cawthra moved right down town.

Other signs of the Greek revival to be seen in Toronto are the Union Station and the Bank of Canada on Toronto Street. The last-named, however, is really cheating, as it only has a Greek front, with a mounted policeman in the doorway. The rear is just Toronto.

The scheme for building the Bank of Nova Scotia building under the Cawthra House was inspired by the design for a public building in Chicago, where a perfect Greek temple was to be placed on top of a skyscraper, and a perfect Greek restaurant on the ground floor.

Mr. J. V. McAree, who covered the laying of the cornerstone as a cub reporter for the *Mail*, says that the corner was much quieter in those days.

•

HAMISH, a spanieloid of doubtful paternity, who was wished on us last May by Sally, an immigrant cocker spaniel, has settled one doubtful issue. His father was no water dog. He wakes us up every morning at six with a request to be let out. If, however, it is a wet morning, he whines and refuses to go. Dare to be a Spaniel, we enjoin him, without result. Even the further information, that many giants great and tall, striding through the land, headlong to the earth would fall if confronted by Spaniel-like behavior does not move him. What does move him, however, is a sharp push with the left foot. At any rate, we've been down to the office on time ever since his arrival.

•

A FEW weeks ago we libelled the city of Brooklyn by suggesting that it would fall short of actual prayer in support of its baseball team. We erred, having forgotten that anything can happen in Brooklyn. With the Dodgers, at the time of writing, trailing the St. Louis Cardinals by half a game, with only a few left to play, Brooklyn is experiencing a spiritual revival. The Rev. Benny C. J. Benson, of Green Pernt Reformed Church, has asked that all Brooklyn should devote one minute of prayer each day, during this critical time, for Dodger victories. After all, he points out, we prayed for victory during the war, why not now?

In Brooklyn, when the headline "Cardinals Fly to Rome" appeared, it was generally assumed to refer to a baseball team travelling to Rome, N.Y., for an exhibition game, rather than to a visit of church dignitaries to the Eternal City.

We apologize to Brooklyn, a city which, amid de toimurl of de modern woild, can become really worried about a baseball team. We only wonder how the psychiatrists could detect the mild eccentricities of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Brewster and his two charming sisters amid all that seething mass of lunacy.

•

THE village of Ravenshoe, Ontario, has asserted its sturdy independence in resisting attempts to change its pronunciation. The villagers have pronounced the word "Raven's Shoe," ever since the place was named, presumably by the custodian of the circulating library.

The Rev. Dr. Archer Wallace attempted to explain to them that the word is really "Raven's Hoe," a Cornish (or Devonian) way of saying Raven's Home. A raven, Dr. Wallace explained, can have a home, but, he went on with ruthless logic, it has no use for a shoe.

Postal authorities of Ravenshoe asserted that Raven's Shoe it has always been and Raven's Shoe it always will be. Dr. Wallace retired according to plan.

It is an inalienable right of localities to pronounce their names as they like. There is a myth, spread by certain Englishmen, that Shrewsbury is pronounced "Shroze-b'ry" and Derby is pronounced "Dahby." So they are, but not in Shrewsbury or Derbyshire. With the coming of literacy to the masses, a lot of that sort of thing was corrected; and Shrewsbury bus-conductors today invariably pronounce their town as "Shrooze-berry," while "Durbyshire" is a standard pronunciation with farmers of that area.

Residents of Burkshire, Burkeley and Burwick streets can take heart.

•

SIR, Ow nice it is to see a omelike touch in a strange land, like ow little ole Ruth stood in tears amid the imported corn is ow it affects me. Wot I mean ackcherly is the little ole unt. Yoicks I says, tally-ruddy-ho, untin in North York. I wanted to follow the ounds on my bike lawk I useter in Surrey, but business is business, an I ad to follow em in the newspapers instead, wich is O.K. when you get them real vivid accounts lawk we did. Cor blimey, blinkin shortage of pinks, I says, wot next? But that don't stop them, not ruddy likely. I didn't see no reference to drorin covers, wich is natchrel as the lidy wot wrote it was more interested in them little ole costumes and that chap wot slipped the engagement ring to the lidy as they was seated on their orses, real romantic I call it. They didn't mention no lower clawsses follerin on foot nor abaht no agerculchral laborers stoppin earths but one may prezoom such was done, may one not, old chap? The untin correspondent in the little ole *Times* used to mention as ow they'd started up a fox of the right sort, and ow the Socialist papers useter larf, the *Dily Erald*, lawk, but Cor, this little ole fox wot they unted in North York wasn't no right sort. Opped in a ruddy lake, e did and swum orf, larfin. Still, it was nice to see an omely touch, and the farmers can do with the wire fund money. Ow much do they pay them not to shoot foxes as pinches their ens, or do they just give them orl tickets to the Unt Ball? Opin this finds you as it leaves me wich is very appy I remain your faithful

Orace

• •

AUTUMN HILL

THIS for healing when the golden lance
Of June is flung, the burning arrows sped:
A grove of pine trees on a windless hill
With no leaves falling, and the sky o'erhead
Empty and clean. The heart, in such a place,
Might gather courage for a siege of snow,
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LONDON LETTER

Many British Workers Oppose Idea of Single-Union Shop

By P. O'D.

London.

WHEN the London Passenger Transport Board agreed the other day to accept the principle of the "single-union" shop it set off a sort of industrial land-mine. Not that the idea is at all a new one. It has indeed been a subject of controversy for a long time among labor-leaders many of whom have been bitterly opposed to it.

Now that it has been accepted by a great organization which is also a public corporation responsible to Parliament, the controversy has boiled over. The Federation of Independent Trade Unions (meaning those not affiliated to the Trade Union Congress) is starting a public subscription "to defend the right of individuals to join whichever trade-union they choose." There are threats of injunctions and strikes.

There are so many advantages for labor in the "closed" shop controlled by a single union, or affiliated unions, that it may seem odd there should be so much opposition to it. But the British working-man, for all his regimentation, remains at heart very much an individualist. He likes to feel that, if he doesn't approve of his present union, he can join another—or stay out of any union at all, for that matter.

Now he must join up and pay up and do as his union-leaders say, or get out of his job. Even his union-fees will be deducted from his pay-envelope before he receives it. The whole position irks him. He considers that his freedom is being curtailed—and so it is.

There always have been in this country a number of independent unions, lineal descendants of the old craft-guilds. Indeed a good many of them call themselves guilds. Their existence has been a sort of Naboth's vineyard to the big bosses of the T.U.C., who now presumably consider the time ripe to move in and take over. If the employers submit to the pressure that is being put upon them, there can be only one result. The small unions will go to the wall.

It seems likely that, following the example of the L.P.T.B., the employers will submit. After all, why should they go through a costly struggle for no other purpose than the protection of certain small unions, which have themselves often been a source of trouble through their efforts at self-assertion? The completely "closed" shop has, for the employer, obvious advantages to balance its equally obvious disadvantages. The bargaining power of the big union will be increased, but at least there will be only one set of union-leaders to deal with.

It is the British working-man who will be the real loser, and then chiefly in his sense of freedom. It may be that he is being regimented for his own good, but of the regimentation there can be no doubt. He is being taken care of whether he likes it or not. Being the sort of fellow he is, it seems probable that, in a good many cases at least, he doesn't like it. But there is very little he can do about it. The process of centralization has been going on for a long time. It is merely being speeded up.

Soap Substitute Suspicion

One of the minor difficulties of life in this country just now is getting your clothes washed. The laundries are understaffed and overworked, and there are shortages of all sorts of necessary supplies. Even if they accept your washing, it is a matter not of days but of weeks before you get the clothes back. And hardly anyone has a sufficient reserve of such garments to fall back on—or into. The choice is almost between going unclean or unclothed. And now the Government has cut the soap ration.

By way of softening the blow perhaps, Dr. Edith Summerskill, in making the announcement of the cut, said the Government was going into the question of soap substitutes—"detergents", as I believe they are called by scientific persons. But the public does not feel so encouraged as Dr. Summerskill may have hoped. It has a deep and well-founded suspicion of soap substitutes. It may not call them detergents, but it knows what they do to clothes.

During the war, in fact, the sale of such things was forbidden. There is a limit to the badness of soap, but no limit to the ferocity of the stuff that may be substituted for it. It begins to look as if we shall soon have to leave our soiled clothes out in the rain, and beat them from time to time with a stick. At least they are likely to last longer that way.

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...the tall ships of Saint John"

...ld Bliss Carman, poet and native son of New Brunswick.

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Bullitt's View Opposes Wallace's on How to Deal with Soviets

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE GREAT GLOBE ITSELF, by William Bullitt. Saunders. $3.50.

SCIENCE, LIBERTY AND PEACE, by Aldous Huxley. Oxford. $1.50.

FOR ALL MANKIND, by Leon Blum. Macmillan. $3.00.

THE FUTURE IN PERSPECTIVE, by Sigmund Neumann. Allen. $4.50.

BULLITT has written a book which I venture to say will be considered prophetic "when we learn, at some time during the next decade, that the Soviet Government is manufacturing the atomic bomb." It is highly-civilized work by a man with a deep appreciation of how our civilization has been built up and how past civilizations have been destroyed, and a practical sense of just how much is possible in the world today.

There is no hate in this book, which is on the contrary the work of a good Christian. Bullitt opposes the Soviet *leaders* uncompromisingly for the simple reason, which he documents very thoroughly, that their self-proclaimed purpose is to spread their Communist creed of totalitarianism and police rule over the entire globe. His attitude towards the Soviet *peoples* is one of human brotherliness.

He believes that we must make the most determined efforts to broadcast true facts to the Russians, and to convince them that we stand for their freedom as well as ours, and that the day they establish democracy we shall welcome them as brothers into a world federation of democratic states. Until that time comes we must maintain a united front of the democracies, which will deter the Soviet leaders from reaching too far and precipitating World War III.

History Compressed

In developing his theme of the need of a Defence League of Democratic States, Bullitt compresses into 25 pages the story of our political failure in the war, into less than 100 pages the whole history of Russia and of the development and aims of Communism, and into a further 50 pages the vital interests of the United States.

His conclusions are equally brief, but he then gives no less than 80 pages to appendices quoting from Stalin's "Kampf" (*Problems of Leninism*); listing Soviet treaty violations alongside those of which the Nazis are accused at Nuremberg; and exposing the ludicrous changes of line of the New York *Daily Worker*, as it kept in step with Moscow.

Quoting extensively from Stalin, the author shows how Soviet policy is carried out along military lines, how its strategy and tactics have changed numerous times, for very solid reasons, but its aims remained unvarying. He insists that the advance of the Soviets will be governed solely by their judgment on how far and how fast they can safely proceed. It is for this reason that appeasement can provide no solution, but on the contrary is the one thing which surely will encourage the Soviets to go too far, suddenly rousing American instincts of self-preservation.

And it is for this reason that the former American Ambassador to Russia believes Roosevelt's "Great Design" for winning Stalin's friendship by making far-reaching concessions without any reciprocity, never had a chance of succeeding. Those advisers "who bamboozled Roosevelt into acting as if Stalin were a cross between Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson" should be placed on a role of dishonor.

"Few more disastrous errors have been made by a President of the United States" than when Harry Hopkins was sent to offer the hard-pressed Stalin all the Lend-Lease the U.S. could provide without getting his signature on a document confirming that the Western limits of the Soviet Union would remain those of August, 1939, and assuring Soviet assent to a European Federation.

Hoodwinked

Churchill had urged such a project for fifteen years, and made a world-wide broadcast on it as late as March, 1943. Roosevelt was repeatedly urged to join Churchill in making a bargain of this sort with Stalin, but Roosevelt refused not because he was opposed to the idea of European Federation (which would have come best from him) but "because he was hoodwinked into the belief that it was unnecessary for him to obtain any promises from Stalin."

Bullitt believes that a European Democratic Federation should have been our greatest war-and-peace aim, and urges, just as Churchill did again a few days ago, that we still proceed to bring what is left of Europe into such a union. This has also been a constant theme of Dorothy Thompson's—and of your reviewer.

What practical course could one take to repair the "bankrupt" foreign policy which was bequeathed to President Truman by the collapse of Roosevelt's Great Design? To check the course of Soviet expansionism, and warn Stalin in time not to go too far, the author believes that a Defence League of Democratic States should be formed of the Pan-American group, the British Commonwealth, China, and a European Federation if, and when, it can be created. Until such time the democratic nations of Europe should be included as separate states, for which step they would require the explicit promise of protection by Britain and the United States.

Bullitt would exclude no peoples from this Defence League, "for racism is as foul a doctrine when applied to yellow or brown or black peoples as when applied to Jews or Germans." He would bring in the Germans and the Japanese at the proper time, and the dependent colonial peoples as rapidly as they can be prepared for self-government.

He would have the Defence League treat the Soviet Government with "the most scrupulous fairness, frankness and reciprocity, respecting its rights under international agreements and insisting that it respect ours." Soviet diplomats and journalists, for example, would have exactly the rights in America which are accorded to their American opposite numbers in the Soviet Union and satellite countries.

Opposite to Wallace

It will be seen that Bullitt's views on how to deal with the Soviet leaders (and he was Ambassador to Moscow for three years) are diametrically opposite to those of Henry Wallace. The latter declares that a firm policy (or as he calls it, a "tough" policy) towards Russia will lead to war; and he would hand over to her exclusive control of Eastern Europe and the Dardanelles at the risk of being denounced as an "appeaser."

Bullitt asserts that a policy of appeasement of the Soviet Government will surely lead to war. "Some day the Soviet Government will overstep the limits of appeasement, as Hitler did when he attacked Poland." And he stresses in several pages the grave consequences to Britain of losing her middle Eastern line of communications and oil supply to Russia. The Soviet Union needs neither of these; but to Britain with her complete dependence on foreign trade, they are vital.

Even more menacing to Britain's security would be the domination of Western Europe by a military power holding the rest of that continent. And while the debate rages as to who is best representing Roosevelt's policy today, it seems pertinent to recall that it was just such a threat which moved Roosevelt to send Lend-Lease to Britain in 1941, *as well as to Greece*, and caused him to fight for the freedom of Eastern Europe in the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

It is notable too that Walter Lippmann, who earlier preached the sphere-of-influence idea still advocated by Wallace, has come around strongly to the view that since the Soviets show no intention of remaining within any delineated sphere and leaving the rest of the world alone, it is urgent to restore the balance

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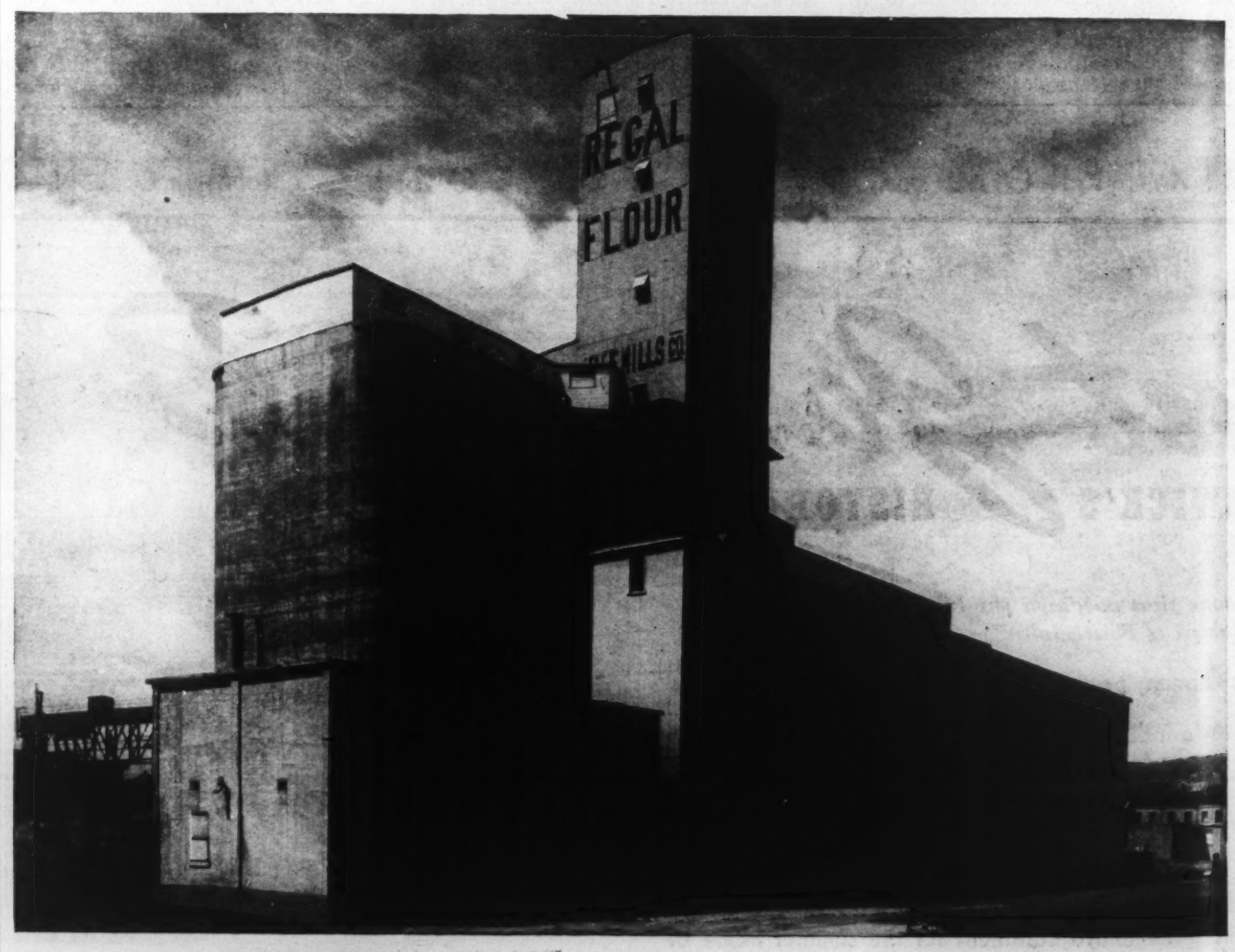

Faith IN CANADA

St. Lawrence Flour Mills Limited has displayed its Faith in Canada by enlarging its elevators at Montreal. The recent addition increased storage capacity by 250,000 bushels and included a new feed mill for production of ration feeds with an annual capacity of over 1,000,000 bags.

The Foundation Company of Canada Limited was chosen as contractor by St. Lawrence Flour Mills Limited to give material form to this practical demonstration of its Faith in Canada.

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of power; and that holding the Eastern Mediterranean is vital to this concept.

Naturally Bullitt, Churchill, Lippmann, Dorothy Thompson and the rest are being smeared as "warmongers", according to the practiced Communist technique of blackening all who expose their real intentions. Actually, the author's concern is how to *prevent* war, rather than see his country drift into it for lack of a policy. Right at the beginning he lays down that we "should reject with absolute finality the idea that we should attack the Soviet Union" while we have the atomic bomb and she has not. That would be to adopt the Communist creed that a good end justifies foul means, a creed which swallows up truth, honor and brotherly love, for "man becomes what he does."

Far from urging war, this book, like the articles of John Foster Dulles in *Life* magazine contains just that earnest restatement of the values of freedom and truth and democracy which our society so much needs today, and is concerned with how to defend them and spread them to peoples now under totalitarian tyranny or democratic tutelage.

Meeting the Challenge

Only by revitalizing our own society can we meet the terrible challenge of totalitarianism. Freedom, truth, self-government and the value of the human personality cannot be merely defended within an ever-narrowing perimeter, especially when they are assaulted also by an enemy within the gates. We must recover the faith of the last century that they can and will be spread over the entire globe.

Bullitt, like Dulles, has this faith and he scorns our tired liberals, who despair of solving the problems of human life by Christian principles and democratic methods, and like weary children have tossed themselves on Stalin's breast.

Communism is, of course, not the only cause of all the trouble in the world. It is to a considerable extent the result of a fundamental *malaise* which began over a century ago to affect our civilization. Anyone who has been pondering this — and it strikes one who has just returned to these shores after several months' absence, very forcibly — will find exceedingly valuable a little treatise by Aldous Huxley on "Science, Liberty and Peace."

It is a book to be read in itself, a masterpiece of highly-condensed and logically-developed exposition. Our basic ill, as Huxley sees it, is that while man's psychological and spiritual needs cannot be fulfilled unless he has a fair measure of personal independence and personal responsibility within a self-governing society, and unless his work possesses a certain aesthetic value and human significance and he is related to his environment in some organic way, the whole trend of industrialization has carried him in the opposite direction.

"Today vast numbers of men and women pass their whole lives in hideous cities, are wholly dependent for their livelihood upon a capitalistic or governmental boss, have to perform manual or clerical work that is repetitive, mechanical and intrinsically meaningless, are rootless, propertyless and entirely divorced from the world of nature, in which they might discover the spiritual reality in which the whole world has its being."

Moneyed Boss or State?

So far as their personal independence is concerned, it does not make any real difference whether they have lost this to a capitalistic boss or to the state, represented by politicians and working through civil servants. Up to the present, state-controlled enterprises have been closely modelled upon those of capitalist big business. And nationalization has been undertaken with a view to strengthening the state (that is to say, the politicians momentarily in power) against its subjects, and not at all with the purpose of liberating individual men from dependence upon bosses.

Nor does combination in trade unions—where these are free to operate — solve the real problem of the individual worker. The unions have done much to bridle the covetousness of the capitalists and improve the conditions of labor. But they are as subject to gigantism and centralization as the industries to which they are related. Consequently the masses of unionized workers find themselves all too frequently caught between two oligarchies, that of the bosses and that of their union leaders.

If, as is so prevalent today, they flee from the horrors of insecurity by yielding up their remaining freedom to the state they will find, as man has so often in the past, that great power inevitably corrupts, that the tyranny of the bosses in control of the omnipotent state will become unbearable, and they will pine again for liberty even more than they do now for security.

What chance will they have of regaining their liberty from a ruling minority equipped by science with the very latest in flame-throwers, tanks, bombing planes and atomic bombs? Huxley points out graphically how the menace to liberty has grown in a century, since the masses could surge out into the streets with sporting guns which were a match for the muskets of the soldiery, and build barricades which were a sufficient protection against cavalry and muzzle-loading cannon.

Hope for an Overthrow

The writer sees absolutely no hope for popular revolt today against the immensely powerful resources of the state. (And was it not recognized in Nazi Germany, as in Soviet Russia and Franco Spain today, that the only real hope of an overthrow of the regime lay through the armed forces themselves?) Hence he thinks it quite possible that in the years ahead the masses in the Western world will turn to Gandhi's *satyagraha*, or non-violent direct action, as their most practical form of resistance to a tyranny against which armed popular insurrection must prove impotent.

But, as a way of checking the present trend towards centralizing the control of our present system of mass-producing and mass-distributing industry in ever fewer hands by making it ever more expensively elaborate and highly specialized, Huxley would have the inventors and technicians apply their efforts — "as they could just as well if they chose"—towards increasing the economic self-sufficiency and consequently the political independence of small owners or co-operative groups, concerned not with mass-production but with subsistence and the supply of a local market.

There is much more, and it is all as pertinent to the great discussion and the great confusion of our time.

Leon Blum, who, unlike most pre-war French leaders, came out of imprisonment with an enhanced prestige and has exerted a high moral leadership in the struggle for French recovery, presents us in "For All Mankind" with a deep and thoughtful enquiry which he made while in prison into the long-term trends of French society and government which led to the disaster of 1940.

It is a book which I find quite impossible to condense into a brief review, and one which everyone following the present critical phase of French political development, and the drift of Blum's own Socialist Party away from his policies, will want to read through.

Blum's attitude towards the demand of the majority of his recent party convention that the Socialists work more closely with the Communists may be judged from his strictures penned in 1941. "Stalin had betrayed peace (by his deal with Hitler), and the French Communist Party, remaining obstinately loyal to him, had betrayed France."

"It owed blind obedience to orders coming, not from an international organization, but from another power, which had changed its policy to suit its own interests. The Communist Party was thus not an internationalist, but a foreign, nationalist party. The distinction is vital."

Link with Churchill

The idea of the author of "The Future in Perspective," a former professor of history at the University of Berlin in pre-Hitler days and now teaching at Yale, appears to be linked to a quotation from Churchill (whom he admires greatly): "The further you can look back, the further you can see forth."

It is an eminently sound idea, carried through creditably, if not brilliantly. The author's look back only extends as far as Sarajevo, and his look forward seems to be somewhat Couéist. We must keep on believing that every day in every way things are somehow going to get better and better. There is also a good touch of Rousseauism in his confidence that the "peepul" will make things come out all right. According to his view, every five years has "added to their knowledge, appreciation and understanding" of the forces of history.

C-14

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339A

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Lively Parable on the Saint and Devil in Every Man

THERE WERE TWO PIRATES, by James Branch Cabell. (Oxford, $3.00.)

OUT of the floating legends of Florida and the bad, old times when pirates nested there Mr. Cabell has fashioned a blazing satire on the human habit of self-excuse. He invents the autobiography of José Gasperilla, supposed to have been a converted pirate of most philanthropic temper, who in old age bored unwilling hearers with reminiscences, Churchly and profane. Solemnly "the auld deevil" describes his seizure of a King's ship on the festival day of the Conversion of St. Paul, the slaughter of the captain and his defenders, and the beginning of a piratical career in the Gulf of Mexico.

Fervently he extols his only love, Isabel de Castro, intimating that his exploits had had the highest motives — in short, "he done it for the wife and kids." And throughout his career of robbery and murder, he never fails to point out that his killings were definitely on the humane side.

And so the hilarious story goes, even to the acquisition of a charm which makes it possible to separate himself from his shadow; the shadow continuing in the ways of crime, while the man himself has time for pious meditation and ghostly converse.

Mr. Cabell's love for the human race is a steadily diminishing quantity even as his wit, originality and charm as a writer steadily rise. But he does not attack his enemy with a club. A needle-pointed rapier is his weapon; that and a perfect fencer's wrist.

A Miscellany

HORIZON, a novel, by Helen MacInnes. (Oxford, $2.50.)

A SPY thriller, the scene laid in the Tyrolese Alps where the people are quietly hostile towards both Italians and Germans. An English prisoner of war escapes to these mountains and helps the organized "underground." The book is well-built and admirably written.

IN THE FIRST WATCH, by William McFee. (Random House, $3.75.)

THE first among living writers of sea-tales here reviews his early times as an engineer on tramp ships, bringing to life a whole procession of shaggy and vigorous characters and following them in the stress of tough voyaging and in the crude amusements of foreign ports. There is a fine chapter on the ship that finally comes home with her bow under water and a merry interlude on the difficulties that arise when the Captain brings his wife and child along for company.

THE PORTABLE THOMAS WOLFE, extracts from four of the novels, and complete text of six short stories. Edited by Maxwell Geismar. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THOSE who relish the extreme realism of this writer and are not turned aside by his garrulous style will appreciate this selection.

WE DROPPED THE A-BOMB by Merle Miller and Abe Spitzer. (Oxford, $2.25.)

AFTER interviewing the ten men of the B 29 crew that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a ghost writer tries to put on paper the inner fears and philosophies of the men before the event and after. The description of the event itself is not much different from that of the observers at the New Mexico desert trial—wild, unearthly lights and colors, the mounting mushroom cloud, etc. The "popular" style of the writing is hardly fitting for the occasion.

TREES IN BRITAIN, by L. J. F. Brimble. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

A CAREFUL description with illustrations of native and cultivated trees in the fields and gardens of the British Isles. There are seven colored plates of uncommon charm and the text is as graceful as it is informing.

A FEW BRASS TACKS by Louis Bromfield. (Musson, $3.00.)

NOVELIST, and at the same time practical farmer, Mr. Bromfield growls away in his beard (if any) about the state of the world, social, political and economic—particularly economic. He is bitter about extremists of both the Right and the Left, talks like Secretary Wallace of the decline of Great Britain and insists that liaison between the United States and Soviet Russia is the world's only salvation.

REALLY, MISS HENDERSON, by Jix. (Collins, $2.00.)

REPRINTED cartoons from the *Tatler* emphasizing the embarrassments of a man and woman marooned on a desert island.

A BOOK ABOUT A THOUSAND THINGS, by George Stimpson. (Musson, $4.50.)

THIS is a light haphazard assembly of information correcting many folk superstitions and tracing by etymology the meaning of common words. It is directed mainly to the class of people who, as an American humorist said, believe so "many facts that ain't so." Persons with a good store of general information will be surprised at many of the entries, which, they suppose, are matters of common knowledge.

CHILDREN'S BOOK OF THE GREAT LAKES, by Leonard L. Knott, illustrated by Walter Ferrier. (Editorial Associates, Montreal, $2.00.)

THE JOYS for small people of a trip up the Lakes from Windsor to Duluth with a glance at the romantic stories of the shoreland. The easiest, most pleasant of geography lessons for Canadian children. This is a sequel to the admirable book of the Saguenay, published last year.

Jolly Picture Book

DOLLY MADISON'S SURPRISE, by Peter Wells. (Winston, $1.50.)

FOR three or four Presidents of the United States the people of the Republic have deep respect. For the rest there is a happy irreverence. James Madison (of the War of 1812) is generally acknowledged nowadays to have been something of a stuffed shirt. But Dolly, his social wife, was a person, if not a personage. She startled Washington by serving ice cream at a White House dinner. Here is the story, in a series of joyous, fairy-story caricatures in color, which will please children of all ages, up to 90.

A Play Prize

A CONTEST for one-act plays is announced by the Cathespian Guild of Montreal 3555 Ste. Famille Street. The subject matter should be "Catholic in tone, or at least conforming to Catholic principles and sound psychology." A prize of $25 is offered and MSS must be sent in before November 15.

Maps and Figures

ATLAS OF WORLD AFFAIRS by Clifford H. MacFadden, Henri Madison Kendall and George F. Deasy. (Oxford, $5.00.)

THIS is a modern encyclopaedia in 167 pages. It is a study of the physical, economic and political geography of all countries. Statistics of production, exports, imports, population and everything else imaginable are made graphic by charts. Air and sea routes are plotted on the azimuthal equidistant projection, much more correct than Mercator's. Respecting each country the array of facts is given in readable, if condensed, text.

The amount of labor in research and in draftsmanship necessary to produce this atlas must have been monumental. We recommend the book for a place in every business man's office as well as in the libraries of all interested in public affairs.

Lucky Lady

AN ENGLISH author, Mary Renault, has been awarded the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer $125,000 prize for her novel **Return To Night** which will be published in Canada by Longmans, Green & Company, early in 1947.

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Sprawling Though Interesting Tale by the Lively Mr. Milne

CHLOE MARR, a novel, by A. A. Milne. (Smithers and Bonellie, $3.00.)

A NOVEL is supposed to be a well-contrived work of art and a faithful reflection of life. But it can't be both, since the two concepts are contradictory. Life is all higgledy-piggledy, completely unorganized, coming to its climaxes by chance and surprise. But a work of art is all design and measurement. Truly the artist picks out odd situations from life, and builds up characters that seem to live. But he makes them subject to a cause-and-effect law. None of them can do anything or say anything but what has been "prepared." Real people are not so predictable, or so lucky. Continually they say and do things by chance and beyond reason. So the best a novelist can do is to catch moments of life and string them together, trusting, like a magician, that the quickness of the hand will deceive the eye.

Mr. Milne, being a deeper person than most people imagine (they have read *Winnie the Pooh!*) determined to make a tale that wasn't all polished surface and mitred joints, probably in the hope that his mirror-image might be a nearer approach to reality. It was a dangerous experiment, since reader-interest seems to be wedded to the cause-and-effect notion which means suspense and climax.

So a practised novel-reader is irritated beyond measure by interruptions and asides in this story, until (on second thought) he realizes that the author knew exactly what he was doing. He was resigning as a high class cabinet-maker in order to take a good look at the people he had contrived and perhaps discern what was going on in their minds.

For these reasons *Chloe Marr* is not only a novel, but a novelty, and worth careful notice. It is the tale of a regal and fascinating woman and of the crowd of men who fluttered about her like moths about a candle, only to have their wings properly singed, and so to learn sense. One by one, each having loved her to distraction and "got no forrader," marries some one else, trying in vain to forget Chloe's unending and virginal charm. WHY she is like that nobody knows, and one guess is as good as another.

The author is joyously satirical about publishing houses, actor managers, elderly clergymen, maiden aunts, and about-town Johnnies and his wit is beguiling to any reader who can stop wondering about *Chloe* and how she got that way. But the triviality is a surface-dressing to the theme, which is the insoluble mystery of every human soul.

Rather too large doses of the Milne sentimentality are provided in the love interest of secondary and tertiary groups of characters.

"Confidence Game"

LIFE INSURANCE WITHOUT EXPLOITATION, by Edwin C. Guillet. (Author, Toronto, $1.00.)

THAT life insurance premiums are "loaded" beyond reasonable necessity is the argument of Mr. Guillet in this vigorous brochure of 136 pages. That the Companies' agents "high-pressure" people into the decent business of protecting their families and themselves is true enough, mankind being as it is. For it is everyman's delusion — unconsciously held, but consciously acted upon—that he is going to live forever, that he will always have a good job and that it is more fun to have a motor-car TODAY than the value of it in his estate. An insurance agent—or somebody—is necessary to pound some realism into him. Thrift, at 25 or so, is an infrequent virtue.

The minority possessing it hunt up insurance agents, compare rates, shop around for the best and cheapest contract. This is the audience Mr. Guillet is addressing even when he thinks he is addressing the general public. The thrifty will agree that cooperative insurance for all under Government supervision is the ideal system. They will agree with him that an endowment policy is a polite form of robbery. They will blanch at the salaries and expenses of insurance executives, and agree that the profit from lapsed policies is a disreputable gain for the companies. A thrifty person's policy never lapses. A thrifty person never borrows on his policy at 5 per cent. He prefers to salt his surplus in bonds; to get interest rather than to pay it. When calamity comes he is all-set.

But how about the rest of us, the dreadfully unthrifty? Perhaps some of us are grateful for an unenquiring "uncle" charging only 5 per cent, or even 6 for a loan desperately needed. The trouble with all forms of social management or theorizing is the happy-go-lucky human animal.

This Mortal Coil

THE PROLONGATION OF LIFE, by Dr. Alexander A. Bogomolets. (Collins, $1.75.)

THE discoverer of the anti-reticular cycotoxic serum holds the theory that aging may be delayed by stimulating the connective tissue in which the human cells function. But this is only supplementary to the normal laws of health — moderation in all things and a quiet mind. The author considers that normal longevity should be from 125 to 150 years and collects many authenticated tales of extreme age which have a distinctly humorous slant. The Ukraine Academy of Sciences reported in 1937 that in the region of Sukhum a dozen men were found whose ages ranged from 107 to 135. Some of them climbed trees supporting grape-vines in order to get the finest fruit for the investigators.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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WHAT CAN I DO? The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up—follow the "Golden Rule."

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This diagram shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every dollar is shared in this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

TUNE IN "ONTARIO HOLIDAY"
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GARDENS OF TODAY

For Allure the Year Round, Every Garden Needs Some Evergreens

By COLLIER STEVENSON

FOR the ardent nature-lover, the nicest thing about a well-planned garden is that its power of attraction, however varied with the passing seasons, can be continuous. Thus, in earliest spring, fall-planted bulbs suddenly send leafy darts of green and jewel-hued flowers through the lingering snow, and soon the familiar forsythia follows with a brilliant burst of golden bloom. Along come iris and poppies, flowering almond, syringa, deutzia, honeysuckle, spirea — then delphiniums, phlox, asters, petunias, cosmos and red hot poker to late-flowering chrysanthemums. A colorful picture always, ever-changing from one beautiful spectacle to another—that is the well-planned garden of today!

There's no question about abundant color during the season of growth — but what about the long cold months of winter when the majority of Canadian gardens lie deep beneath the snow? That's when such shrubs as the dogwood with its bright red or yellow bark, along with evergreen shrubs and trees really come into their own, imparting a variety of color, the "evergreens" even running to golden, silvery and bluish colorings, to break an otherwise monotony of snowy-white. Effective as they are in winter, evergreens are no less useful in the snowless months, as they then offer an ideal background for the vari-hued blooms that come in swift succession from early spring to late fall in a carefully-tended, well-planned garden.

"Evergreen" actually is a misnomer for the shrubs, trees and vines that retain their color and their leafage all the year around, for they invest themselves with a great variation in hue—and, not only in color, but with variations in habits of growth. Take the arbor vitae as an example. The arbor vitae varies from formal or columnar to globular in form, making it invaluable in plantings of different character. As for coloring, the arbor vitae presents a considerable range from true deep green to a distinctly yellowish-green, in some varieties even to a silver-tipped type running to almost white on the under side of the leafage.

The juniper family is no less varied than the arbor vitae; for its habits of growth extend from a slim pyramidal to a spreading recumbent form. There's even one type—the Meyer—which is both spreading and upright in growth. As for color—that may be dark-green, silvery-green, blue-green, soft blue, green with a free admixture of canary-yellow. Small wonder, then, that the juniper is one of the very popular evergreens for garden-planting.

Survives City Smoke

The Japanese yew — according to some authorities now out-selling all other garden evergreens combined—has made its astonishing growth in popularity because of its adaptability. First of all, although like other evergreens it thrives in the sun, it can do well in partial shade and can even survive city smoke. The Japanese yew because of its robust nature and its hardiness also can be used successfully for foundation and other types of planting where many another evergreen would not be dependable at all. It also can be trimmed freely when used as a hedge, and clipped into ornate forms, such as pyramids and globes, often desired for formal gardens and for cemeteries.

Perhaps suitable plantings for cemetery plots may appear to be a false note here, when the basic subject is the living fabric of home-gardens. Nevertheless, who of us but has some cherished spot where lie those who were dear to us in days that are gone by? Of the various evergreens used in cemetery beautifying, the Japanese yew and the juniper have brought gratifying results. It would seem, too, that the diminutive Korean box might have been introduced in Canada expressly for the definition and adornment of cemetery plots, though that is not the case. For the Korean box is just as appropriate for outlining beds and paths in a home-garden. It has in its favor a hardiness that will withstand even the low winter temperatures of Manitoba, hence it is a very important inclusion in every list of plants contributing to year-round garden greenery.

One Trimming a Year

The Korean box has made phenomenal strides in favor, in part because it answered a demand for a low-growing hedging evergreen of great density. The Korean box rarely exceeds thirty inches in height and usually requires only one trimming a year. On account of the diminutive size, this is one evergreen that lends itself to use in window-boxes and rock gardens.

Another useful evergreen — effective for rock gardens, foundation planting and for fronting evergreen groupings—is the dwarf Mugho pine, globular in form, close-growing and hardy. Nor should the mahonia with its shimmery green leaves, its spring flowers of golden-yellow and its subsequent black berries be overlooked, more especially as it can be grown in shaded locations. Though the majority of spruce are tall-growing, there is one variety that can be used in foundation and rock garden plantings. The name, clambrasiliana, is rather awesome, particularly for such a small shrub.

Of the evergreens suitable for specimen planting on large lawns there are the silver fir and the Colorado spruce, both notably decorative on account of their blue-green foliage. The Scotch pine, valued because of its ability to grow almost anywhere, also has bluish-green foliage, with the added interest of reddish bark. It is one evergreen recommended for massed effects and for wind-breaks. Another acceptable pine is the Austrian, which, happily, is immune to attacks by city smoke. It, too, is a good choice for wind-breaks and specimen planting when adequate space is available. The Canadian hemlock, marked by graceful lines, is still another tree well adapted to specimen planting.

As a matter of fact, there appears to be a generous selection of evergreens for every sort of setting, large or small, in city or in country. That prodigality of suitable types stresses the importance of care in so choosing that any special uses or conditions on the site may be met satisfactorily. Still more important, however, is that the chosen evergreens be planted carefully as soon as possible after their arrival. Evergreens will come with the roots balled in burlap. Formerly, the usual procedure was to remove the burlap when the evergreen was placed in the ground, but the preference nowadays seems to be to merely loosen the burlap covering at the top, so that there will be virtually no disturbance of the roots. A top-dressing of well-rotted manure will bring good results, which is true of such fertilizers as pulverized sheep manure and bone meal worked into the soil. Then moisture—frequent watering, slow and steady around the roots, is a "must" for good evergreen garden growth.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

"Pop" Concerts for All Canada; Star Items for Eye and Ear

By JOHN H. YOCOM

MEASURES attesting the musical eminence of Sir Ernest MacMillan have been plentiful and familiar to Canadians for many years. Probably the greatest has been the way the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under his direction since 1931, has developed into one of the major orchestras on this continent. This summer came another. As a cultural ambassador to Brazil (last year it was Australia), he conducted the Orchestra Sinfonica Brasileira of Rio de Janeiro in a series of six concerts, introduced South Americans to some fine Canadian music, and impressed audiences and critics (S.N., Sept. 14) with his musicianship.

But more brilliant than the Brazilian musical season which Sir Ernest has left is that planned for his own orchestra with 60 concerts. For the first time since early in the war, the children's concerts will be resumed, one each at Christmas and Easter. Regular subscription concerts will be increased to 15, the "Pop" series to 26 weekly Friday night concerts. As last year the Pops will be broadcast across Canada by the Robert Simpson Company, the first on Oct. 18.

Young Canadian artists to be given the spotlight on the Pop concerts will include pianists Clifford Poole and Marian Grudeff, tenor Carlo Corelli, duo-pianists Bone and Bennett, the Bell sisters, mezzo-soprano Mona Paulee and Canadian-born Jean Dickenson.

The regular subscription series, already almost a complete sell-out, opens Oct. 22 with the Polish pianist Maryla Jonas as assisting artist. On Oct. 29, Elie Spivak, the able concertmaster, will be soloist. Other guests on the series include pianist Jesus Maria Sanroma, Larry ("Harmonica") Adler, violinist Georges Enesco, Australian conductor Bernard Heinze for at least three performances, etc. The regular series will be capped on April 15 with the appearance of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir.

Again this year five double (10) concerts will be given for Toronto secondary school students, the first pair on Nov. 19 and 20 with marimba virtuoso Muriel Kilby. Last year these concerts drew an audience of more than 50,000.

But before getting his own orchestra of 83 members launched again, Sir Ernest pilots the Toronto Philharmonic for its two last Proms.

Sounds and Sights

Special programs and striking exhibits filled Toronto's "Symphony Week." Each day's show at Simpson's accented the music of different nations—Canadian, European, Latin-American, etc. At Eaton's Auditorium marionettes, short recitals (e.g., Goodman, Poole, Spivak, et al.) and talks by such authorities as Dr. Herbert Graf, Met Opera's Stage Director, entertained daily full houses. Musical movies, quiz contests with handsome record albums for prizes, a demonstration of violin-making, features at public libraries and a Royal Ontario Museum display of ancient instruments were other items that stimulated public interest in the T.S.O.'s need for $60,000 for the sustaining fund.

Three Toronto musical events last week—an abbreviated ballet, an organist, and a tenor—made a remarkable combination of work executed with rare exactness. At the Prom the Foxhole Ballet, a former U.S.O. outfit of four women and director Grant Mouradoff, did a short program of solos ("Bolero", "Valse" as danced by a dowager, a jitterbug, a debutante, "Polish Dance"), a classical duet (ballerina Sonia Woicikowska's and Mouradoff in Tschaikowsky's "Swan Lake"), and a group number ("Circus").

But in that short collection the dancers beautifully demonstrated outstanding talent with a grace, variety, vigor, humor and pattern effects, rarely seen except in a full ballet program. Mouradoff's solo "Chinese Ribbon Dance" was an impressive piece of design by suggestion. The Circus number pleased the eye more than the ear; the much-touted music written and arranged for it by Canadians Charles Magnan and Frank Coleman (conductor of the Montreal Sinfonietta) was loosely conceived and unimaginatively scored.

Guest-conductor Jacques Singer of Dallas interpreted with enthusiasm. But not every number on the program needed enthusiasm; at times some lacked balance because too many passages were too fast, too loud, too often.

Best work of the night was concertmaster Hyman Goodman's violin solo with the orchestra—Saint Saens' "Introduction and Rondo Capriccios". Here Singer handled the orchestra to everyone's liking. Goodman's dependable technique lifted the violin music above the level of dramatic brilliance only. Master of its technical difficulties, he exploited skilfully the abundant contrasts.

Organists' Organist

Organists all over the world know that Marcel Dupré is just about their top-Johnny, and Toronto professionals flocked to Dupré's Casavant Society recital last week. But Dupré did two things for non-organists in the audience: (1) he underlined for those who don't get it in their churches the continuing majesty and satisfying completeness of expression in the organ as a solo instrument; (2) he made hearers marvel at a great technique, his imagination in composition, and his phenomenal improvising. Bach's Fantasy and Fugue in G minor and his Chorale showed the classic composer not as a cold intellectual but a man bubbling with life and personal warmth and human qualities. With daughter Marguerite, Dupré performed his own "Sinfonia, for Piano and Organ", threw up a concerto-like brilliance with the organ simulating a full orchestra.

The organist improvised on a boll of two themes given him by Dr. Charles Peaker, expertly spun them into an impressive composition making sure that the smart men who know organ music best could still keep their eyes on the separate fibres.

During the occupation Dupré stayed as organist of the famous Church of St. Sulpice in Paris, acted as watch-dog over the best organs in France's churches and cathedrals, taught at the Paris Conservatoire, sidestepped the Nazis and collaboration pressure.

Joseph Laderoute, six-foot-three ex-Sault Ste. Marie tenor who sang the title role in Britten's "Peter Grimes" at the Berkshire Festival this summer, sang excerpts from Act 11, Scene 2, at his Toronto concert. Toscanini once said: "Laderoute not only has a good voice and is a good musician but he knows *how* to sing." Last week Laderoute showed listeners that he knows how to interpret tense drama. The uncontrolled elements of Grimes' nature were vividly portrayed; the powerful and original music, the alternately delicate and sturdy lines, were ably projected in a tenor voice of tonal brilliance and diction clarity. The scene is in the hut of the mad Suffolk fisherman. Grimes alternately belabors his apprentice and placates him. The mob approaches; he urges the boy out the door, over a cliffside to his doom.

Laderoute feelingly treated the shades of emotion in the music, at times reinforced with colorful accompaniment from Hellmut Baerwald's piano. Other numbers on the tenor's program showed his versatility in interpretation—songs of pure religious ecstasy, through Bach and Debussy to Irish and Scotch ballads.

Last week we learned that the able music teacher, besides Madame Elizabeth Campbell, who taught Alicia Langley, A.T.C.M. vocal gold medallist, was Mrs. Dorothy Alan Park. To her also is due credit for Miss Langley's success. To keep the record straight, Miss Langley actually won the degree and medal by trying the examination this summer for the first time.

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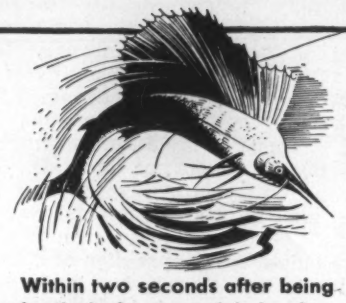

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RECORD REVIEW

Prokofieff's Stalin-Prize Sonata Is Well Performed by Horowitz

By JOHN L. WATSON

IF ANY group of reputable critics were asked to submit a list of the half-dozen most significant composers of our day, the list would most certainly contain the name of Serge Prokofieff. It is almost universally agreed that Uncle Joseph's white headed boy has made a contribution to contemporary music whose influence will be apparent for generations to come. As one of his compatriots said of Prokofieff's neo-classicism, "He has proved that a 'new freedom' is possible in the scheme of these old means of expression." It is this faculty for saying something new and worthwhile, and saying it well, within the bounds of the so-called "classical formulae" which has endeared Prokofieff to the modern critics, who, perhaps, are becoming just a little tired of the dewy-eyed iconoclasts. After all, a composer cannot prove that he knows the rules merely by breaking them.

Nowhere has Prokofieff shown his neo-classical bent to better advantage than in his "Classical Symphony" and his piano sonatas, of which Number 7 has just been recorded by Victor, with Vladimir Horowitz doing the honors (Album DM 1042). It consists of an intricate and restless *allegro inquieto*, a simple *andante caloroso* and a colorful *precipitato*. The whole thing is as uncompromisingly unromantic and unbourgeois as anything could be, which perhaps accounts for its having won the Stalin Prize in 1942. There is a commendable economy of utterance and, as the accompanying blurb suggests, "at no time does he (the composer) waste words." Granted that the composition represents a new expression of classical ideals and that it has been constructed with economy and directness, the question remains, "Is it music?"

Musical Ideology

This writer was bored by it—bored by the sterility of its subject matter and the composer's constant preoccupation with what appears to be merely a musical ideology. This, of course, is the sort of Philistinism that makes every generation of critics a target for posterity. We are all too well aware that many a composer, now well established and universally accepted, was lambasted unmercifully by his myopic contemporaries—a fact which tends to induce in some modern critics a cautious, if not altogether enthusiastic, tolerance. Perhaps the Philistines, for all their pig-headedness, had more intestinal fortitude than we're wont to credit them with. However, to return to our muttons, whether Prokofieff has much or little to say in his Sonata, there's no denying that he says it very well and that Mr. Horowitz interprets admirably.

Columbia's newest surprise package (Album D-160) offers a competent orchestra, two celebrated conductors and six more or less respectable composers, all within the compass of three records! The orchestra is the Philadelphia "Pops," the conductors Eugene Ormandy and Saul Caston and the composers are Brahms, Strauss, Glière, Smetana, Dvorak and Fernandez. Brahms contributes his "Hungarian Dance, No. 5," Strauss his "Wine, Women and Song," Glière his "Russian Sailors' Dance," Smetana his "Dance of the Comedians," Dvorak his "Slavonic Dance No. 10, in E Minor" and Fernandez his "Batuque." The fact that all six compositions can be loosely classed as "dances" accounts for the existence of this rather heterogeneous album. A tuneful pot-pourri, expertly prepared and nicely served but just about as exciting as a cafeteria salad.

Rubinstein Dedication

Karol Szymanowski, whose purplish "Chant de Roxane" is well known to one and all, pops up again with "Four Mazurkas" played by Artur Rubinstein on Victor 11-9219. Mr. R., to whom the compositions are dedicated, provides us with a brilliant and, presumably, authoritative reading but the net result is anything but awe-inspiring. The recording is excellent.

On another interesting single, Ricardo Odnoposoff plays "Song of the Black Swan" by the Brazilian firecracker, Hietor Villa-Lobos, and Novacek's "Perpetual Motion," the umpteenth of its line. The Swan is a very handsome bird, indeed, perhaps distantly related, on his mother's side, both to the old gentleman of Tuonela and to Mr. Saint-Saens' ubiquitous friend. The "Perpetual Motion" is as meaningless as most of its ilk. Mr. Odnoposoff is an expert fiddler and the recording is fine. (Victor 10-1228).

The Don Cossacks are with us again, as loud and lusty as ever. In the New Columbia album, "Russian Fair" (D-159), they sing "Russian Fair," "Two Guitars," "Song of Stenka Razin," "Snowstorm," "Dark Eyes" and "In Praise of Raspberries." Most of these are fairly well known to the Cossacks' legion of admirers and are sung with the Cossacks' customary joviality and good humor. Some of the arrangements are not strictly 'legit' but the general effect is vastly entertaining. If you thought that nothing more could be done to "Dark Eyes" or "Two Guitars," wait till you have heard the Cossacks. Arrangements by C. Shvedoff and Serge Jaroff conducts.

Lauritz Melchior, who has been (dare we say *prostituting*?) his very considerable talents on Tin Pan Alley, has returned, for good we hope, to the sphere where he properly belongs. In his latest recording (Victor 17728), he sings "Am Stillen Herd" and the "Preislied" from "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Melchior, despite his age and a voice which has passed its tonal zenith, is one of the few living tenors who can make the music of Wagner sound almost as important to us as it did to the late A. Hitler—albeit for rather different reasons.

Spike Jones, who has undoubtedly been responsible for more necropolitan revolutions than any other living musician, has loosed upon an unsuspecting world no less than six new parodies. They are "The Glow Worm," "Hawaiian War Chant," "Jones Polka," "That Old Black Magic," "Liebestraum" and "I Dream of Brownie with the Light Blue Jeans" (perhaps the best Spoonerism of the year). They are all amusing to a greater or lesser degree and, of course, all completely mad. We thought the "Hawaiian War Chant" the craziest and, therefore, the best of the lot though none of them can be mentioned in the same breath with the immortal "Chloe." The album is entitled "Spike Jones—Musical Depreciation Week" which, God knows, is devastatingly appropriate. (Victor 20-1893/95).

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FILM AND THEATRE

Hollywood Wrestles with the Returning Veteran Problem

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOLLYWOOD has recently been tackling the problem of the returning veteran but I'm afraid that the results won't be of much practical use either to official groups or to private citizens who are wrestling with the situation themselves. The screen treatment of the readjustment theme is smooth and transparent as cellophane, and has just about the same depth. It usually manages to suggest that both veterans and civilians are a well-meaning but rather simple-minded lot and that the whole problem of rehabilitation is just a matter of the inspirational approach leading to the bland solution. Who does Hollywood think it's rehabilitating?

The latest film on the subject is "Till the End of Time," a picture which introduces three returned veterans. One of them (Bill Williams) has lost his legs; the second (Robert Mitchum) has a silver plate in his head, and the third (Guy Madison) has returned intact but with an aversion to any sort of steady job. The problems of all three are settled with Hollywood's customary facility and briskness. The crippled veteran is finally induced to try his artificial legs when his mother reminds him of the case of the late President Roosevelt.

The other two get into a violent fight in a bar over the question of racialism, and this somehow indulges a sensible civilian point of view. The veteran with the patched skull consents to submit to hospital treatment; the hero decides to settle down in a radio factory, earn his living and marry his girl (Dorothy Maguire), a rather demanding young woman who has announced that she expects to be kept in security and sets the rate at about fifty thousand a year.

All this is accompanied by the deft screen reporting of domestic detail that gives the fantasy-world of Hollywood its rather specious air of reality. But the roles, like the prosperous interior sets, are strictly standardized models. Both roles and living-rooms look as though nobody had ever lived in them. Of the three male stars Robert Mitchum gives the most authoritative performance, but actually all three need only to coast along with their parts which don't make excessive demands on any of them.

The Competent Dorothy

Dorothy Maguire here plays the role of a young war widow, desolate and passionate but at the same time wonderfully contained and worldly. (When the hero kisses her for the first time, she says judicially, "I liked it," as though she had been sampling dentifrice.) It is Dorothy Maguire, however, who gives the film whatever interest it has to offer. She is a clever young actress with alert ideas about acting and a clear determination not to let herself become stereotyped. To realize her competence you have only to compare her performance here with that of Jane Russell in a similar role ("Young Widow"). Dorothy Maguire's acting has a quality of refreshing if rather calculated informality which always makes her interesting to watch. The casual approach, however, can sometimes be carried too far. Would it be too stereotyped, for instance, if once in a while she would comb her hair?

It is probably unfair to blame Jennifer Jones for the occasional fidgets I got at "Cluny Brown." She didn't write the part and it probably isn't her fault that she is almost invariably cast as a fey young lady with a delicately split personality. Just the same, every time Jennifer Jones made her appearance on the screen, innocently batting her eyelids and admiringly supported by Charles Boyer, the story seemed to sag; and every time Richard Hadyn or Una O'Connor or Sara Allgood appeared it bounced right back and became a bright and funny parody of British lower, middle and upper-class respectability and snobbery.

Richard Hadyn as a village apothecary with a sense of Empire, is the best thing in "Cluny Brown" though Una O'Connor as his mother comes a very close second. Mr. Hadyn's fluting comments on society and empire and his performance at the parlor organ, which he plays with a "touch," are irresistible comedy. Uno O'Connor as his mother hasn't a word to say. She merely coughs but her cough conveys the whole range of gentility and disapproval, as well as a fearful combination of both. The trouble with "Cluny Brown" is that it has two or three times too much of everything else and not half enough of Mr. Hadyn and Miss O'Connor.

The original Don Cossacks choir, directed by Serge Jaroff, sing at Massey Hall, Saturday, October 12.

Dora Mavor Moore, founder-director of the New Play Society. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World", first in a series of six plays by the group, will be given on Oct. 11 and 12, Royal Ont. Museum theatre.

SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's superb production of the Shakespearean historical drama.

ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM. Screen version of the Margaret Landon biography. A high-minded film that manages to be reasonably entertaining at the same time. With Irene Dunne, Rex Harrison.

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MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE. Bob Hope knocks the famous Booth Tarkington romance into a period cocked-hat.

• •

'Cyrano de Bergerac' After Fifty Years

By LUCY VAN GOGH

WRITTEN just before the turn of the century, Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" was the last great work of the age in which the drama felt no call to concern itself with the problems of the structure of society. Untouched by the influences which Ibsen let loose upon the European stage, it stands, in virtue of its poetic power, a lonely survivor of an era in which the theatre was a place for pleasure rather than for discussion and enlightenment, — the last great romantic play.

Written for Coquelin, the role of the heroic swordsman with the protuberant nose has always fascinated actors, and the decision of Mr. José Ferrer to tackle it is not surprising, especially as his chief merit is the beauty and flexibility of his voice. This quality, combined with immense and very graceful energy of movement, carries him with much success through the first three acts and pretty well through the fourth. The poetry of the speeches—which Mr. Ferrer makes remarkably natural and plausible—is here the essence of the play, and receives very full value, though in one of the purple passages, that in which Cyrano tells an enemy how he (the enemy) might have made fun of the Cyrano nose had he had the wit to do so, there will have to be a greater measure of variety. The poignancy of the voice effects in the scene with Roxane on the balcony is beyond praise.

Unfortunately any unrestricted commendation must stop here. The depths of Cyrano's character, as revealed by the battle scene of act four and the fifteen-years-later act five are as yet beyond Mr. Ferrer's reach, probably for lack of experience rather than lack of technical skill. It is also possible, since this is a new production on its way to New York, that Mr. Ferrer, who is also the producer, has not yet had time to work upon the business of the last act so carefully as on that of its predecessors, in which a much larger number of characters have to be handled, and are actually manipulated with the greatest skill. The earlier crowd scenes are brilliantly successful, and the stage pictures, under Melchior Ferrer and Lemuel Ayers, are both beautiful and dramatically effective.

Roxane is an ungrateful part for any actress, and I am not prepared to say that Frances Reid is inadequate for it, but she is at least not particularly seventeenth century. Good performances of the pastry cook by Hiram Sherman and De Guiche by Ralph Clanton deserve mention in a large and competent cast.

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RECORD REVIEW

Prokofieff's Stalin-Prize Sonata Is Well Performed by Horowitz

By JOHN L. WATSON

IF ANY group of reputable critics were asked to submit a list of the half-dozen most significant composers of our day, the list would most certainly contain the name of Serge Prokofieff. It is almost universally agreed that Uncle Joseph's white-headed boy has made a contribution to contemporary music whose influence will be apparent for generations to come. As one of his compatriots said of Prokofieff's neo-classicism, "He has proved that a 'new freedom' is possible in the scheme of these old means of expression." It is this faculty for saying something new and worthwhile, and saying it well, within the bounds of the so-called "classical formulae" which has endeared Prokofieff to the modern critics, who, perhaps, are becoming just a little tired of the dewy-eyed iconoclasts. After all, a composer cannot prove that he knows the rules merely by breaking them.

Nowhere has Prokofieff shown his neo-classical bent to better advantage than in his "Classical Symphony" and his piano sonatas, of which Number 7 has just been recorded by Victor, with Vladimir Horowitz doing the honors (Album DM 1042). It consists of an intricate and restless *allegro inquieto*, a simple *andante caloroso* and a colorful *precipitato*. The whole thing is as uncompromisingly unromantic and unbourgeois as anything could be, which perhaps accounts for its having won the Stalin Prize in 1942. There is a commendable economy of utterance and, as the accompanying blurb suggests, "at no time does he (the composer) waste words." Granted that the composition represents a new expression of classical ideals and that it has been constructed with economy and directness, the question remains, "Is it music?"

Musical Ideology

This writer was bored by it—bored by the sterility of its subject matter and the composer's constant preoccupation with what appears to be merely a musical ideology. This, of course, is the sort of Philistinism that makes every generation of critics a target for posterity. We are all too well aware that many a composer, now well established and universally accepted, was lambasted unmercifully by his myopic contemporaries—a fact which tends to induce in some modern critics a cautious, if not altogether enthusiastic, tolerance. Perhaps the Philistines, for all their pig-headedness, had more intestinal fortitude than we're wont to credit them with. However, to return to our muttons, whether Prokofieff has much or little to say in his Sonata, there's no denying that he says it very well and that Mr. Horowitz interprets admirably.

Columbia's newest surprise package (Album D-160) offers a competent orchestra, two celebrated conductors and six more or less respectable composers, all within the compass of three records! The orchestra is the Philadelphia "Pops," the conductors Eugene Ormandy and Saul Caston and the composers are Brahms, Strauss, Glière, Smetana, Dvorak and Fernandez. Brahms contributes his "Hungarian Dance, No. 5," Strauss his "Wine, Women and Song," Glière his "Russian Sailors' Dance," Smetana his "Dance of the Comedians," Dvorak his "Slavonic Dance No. 10, in E Minor" and Fernandez his "Batuque." The fact that all six compositions can be loosely classed as "dances" accounts for the existence of this rather heterogeneous album. A tuneful pot-pourri, expertly prepared and nicely served but just about as exciting as a cafeteria salad.

Rubinstein Dedication

Karol Szymanowski, whose purplish "Chant de Roxane" is well known to one and all, pops up again with "Four Mazurkas" played by Artur Rubinstein on Victor 11-9219. Mr. R., to whom the compositions are dedicated, provides us with a brilliant and, presumably, authoritative reading but the net result is anything but awe-inspiring. The recording is excellent.

On another interesting single, Ricardo Odnoposoff plays "Song of the Black Swan" by the Brazilian firecracker, Hietor Villa-Lobos, and Novacek's "Perpetual Motion," the umpteenth of its line. The Swan is a very handsome bird, indeed, perhaps distantly related, on his mother's side, both to the old gentleman of Tuonela and to Mr. Saint-Saens' ubiquitous friend. The "Perpetual Motion" is as meaningless as most of its ilk. Mr. Odnoposoff is an expert fiddler and the recording is fine. (Victor 10-1228).

The Don Cossacks are with us again, as loud and lusty as ever. In the New Columbia album, "Russian Fair" (D-159), they sing "Russian Fair," "Two Guitars," "Song of Stenka Razin," "Snowstorm," "Dark Eyes" and "In Praise of Raspberries." Most of these are fairly well known to the Cossacks' legion of admirers and are sung with the Cossacks' customary joviality and good humor. Some of the arrangements are not strictly 'legit' but the general effect is vastly entertaining. If you thought that nothing more could be done to "Dark Eyes" or "Two Guitars," wait till you have heard the Cossacks. Arrangements by C. Shvedoff and Serge Jaroff conducts.

Lauritz Melchior, who has been (dare we say *prostituting*?) his very considerable talents on Tin Pan Alley, has returned, for good we hope, to the sphere where he properly belongs. In his latest recording (Victor 17728), he sings "Am Stillen Herd" and the "Preislied" from "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Melchior, despite his age and a voice which has passed its tonal zenith, is one of the few living tenors who can make the music of Wagner sound almost as important to us as it did to the late A. Hitler—albeit for rather different reasons.

Spike Jones, who has undoubtedly been responsible for more necropolitan revolutions than any other living musician, has loosed upon an unsuspecting world no less than six new parodies. They are "The Glow Worm," "Hawaiian War Chant," "Jones Polka," "That Old Black Magic," "Liebestraum" and "I Dream of Brownie with the Light Blue Jeans" (perhaps the best Spoonerism of the year). They are all amusing to a greater or lesser degree and, of course, all completely mad. We thought the "Hawaiian War Chant" the craziest and, therefore, the best of the lot though none of them can be mentioned in the same breath with the immortal "Chloe." The album is entitled "Spike Jones—Musical Depreciation Week" which, God knows, is devastatingly appropriate. (Victor 20-1893/95).

"Beatrice Kay Sings"
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New Columbia Masterworks

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The Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, offers a brand new recording of one of the world's best loved symphonies — the Franck D Minor. Set D163 — $6.00.

Cole Porter's Songs — six favourites including Night and Day; Begin The Beguine, etc. — are sung flawlessly by the popular Risë Stevens, accompanied by Sylvan Shulman and his orchestra. Set D164 — $4.00.

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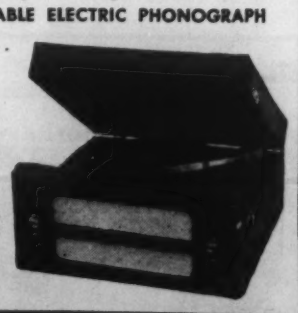

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FILM AND THEATRE

Hollywood Wrestles with the Returning Veteran Problem

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOLLYWOOD has recently been tackling the problem of the returning veteran but I'm afraid that the results won't be of much practical use either to official groups or to private citizens who are wrestling with the situation themselves. The screen treatment of the readjustment theme is smooth and transparent as cellophane, and has just about the same depth. It usually manages to suggest that both veterans and civilians are a well-meaning but rather simple-minded lot and that the whole problem of rehabilitation is just a matter of the inspirational approach leading to the bland solution. Who does Hollywood think it's rehabilitating?

The latest film on the subject is "Till the End of Time," a picture which introduces three returned veterans. One of them (Bill Williams) has lost his legs; the second (Robert Mitchum) has a silver plate in his head, and the third (Guy Madison) has returned intact but with an aversion to any sort of steady job. The problems of all three are settled with Hollywood's customary facility and briskness. The crippled veteran is finally induced to try his artificial legs when his mother reminds him of the case of the late President Roosevelt.

The other two get into a violent fight in a bar over the question of racialism, and this somehow indulges a sensible civilian point of view. The veteran with the patched skull consents to submit to hospital treatment; the hero decides to settle down in a radio factory, earn his living and marry his girl (Dorothy Maguire), a rather demanding young woman who has announced that she expects to be kept in security and sets the rate at about fifty thousand a year.

All this is accompanied by the deft screen reporting of domestic detail that gives the fantasy-world of Hollywood its rather specious air of reality. But the roles, like the prosperous interior sets, are strictly standardized models. Both roles and living-rooms look as though nobody had ever lived in them. Of the three male stars Robert Mitchum gives the most authoritative performance, but actually all three need only to coast along with their parts which don't make excessive demands on any of them.

The Competent Dorothy

Dorothy Maguire here plays the role of a young war widow, desolate and passionate but at the same time wonderfully contained and worldly. (When the hero kisses her for the first time, she says judicially, "I liked it," as though she had been sampling dentifrice.) It is Dorothy Maguire, however, who gives the film whatever interest it has to offer. She is a clever young actress with alert ideas about acting and a clear determination not to let herself become stereotyped. To realize her competence you have only to compare her performance here with that of Jane Russell in a similar role ("Young Widow"). Dorothy Maguire's acting has a quality of refreshing if rather calculated informality which always makes her interesting to watch. The casual approach, however, can sometimes be carried too far. Would it be too stereotyped, for instance, if once in a while she would comb her hair?

It is probably unfair to blame Jennifer Jones for the occasional fidgets I got at "Cluny Brown." She didn't write the part and it probably isn't her fault that she is almost invariably cast as a fey young lady with a delicately split personality. Just the same, every time Jennifer Jones made her appearance on the screen, innocently batting her eyelids and admiringly supported by Charles Boyer, the story seemed to sag; and every time Richard Hadyn or Una O'Connor or Sara Allgood appeared it bounced right back and became a bright and funny parody of British lower, middle and upper-class respectability and snobbery.

Richard Hadyn as a village apothecary with a sense of Empire, is the best thing in "Cluny Brown" though Una O'Connor as his mother comes a very close second. Mr. Hadyn's fluting comments on society and empire and his performance at the parlor organ, which he plays with a "touch," are irresistible comedy. Uno O'Connor as his mother hasn't a word to say. She merely coughs but her cough conveys the whole range of gentility and disapproval, as well as a fearful combination of both. The trouble with "Cluny Brown" is that it has two or three times too much of everything else and not half enough of Mr. Hadyn and Miss O'Connor.

The original Don Cossacks choir, directed by Serge Jaroff, sing at Massey Hall, Saturday, October 12.

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Dora Mavor Moore, founder-director of the New Play Society. Synge's "Playboy of the Western World", first in a series of six plays by the group, will be given on Oct. 11 and 12, Royal Ont. Museum theatre.

SWIFT REVIEW

HENRY V. Laurence Olivier's superb production of the Shakespearean historical drama.

ANNA AND THE KING OF SIAM. Screen version of the Margaret Landon biography. A high-minded film that manages to be reasonably entertaining at the same time. With Irene Dunne, Rex Harrison.

THE KILLERS. Screen adaptation, or more strictly expansion, of the famous Hemingway short story. Tough, violent and exciting. Edmond O'Brien, Ava Gardner.

MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE. Bob Hope knocks the famous Booth Tarkington romance into a period cocked-hat.

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'Cyrano de Bergerac' After Fifty Years

By LUCY VAN GOGH

WRITTEN just before the turn of the century, Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" was the last great work of the age in which the drama felt no call to concern itself with the problems of the structure of society. Untouched by the influences which Ibsen let loose upon the European stage, it stands, in virtue of its poetic power, a lonely survivor of an era in which the theatre was a place for pleasure rather than for discussion and enlightenment, — the last great romantic play.

Written for Coquelin, the role of the heroic swordsman with the protuberant nose has always fascinated actors, and the decision of Mr. José Ferrer to tackle it is not surprising, especially as his chief merit is the beauty and flexibility of his voice. This quality, combined with immense and very graceful energy of movement, carries him with much success through the first three acts and pretty well through the fourth. The poetry of the speeches—which Mr. Ferrer makes remarkably natural and plausible—is here the essence of the play, and receives very full value, though in one of the purple passages, that in which Cyrano tells an enemy how he (the enemy) might have made fun of the Cyrano nose had he had the wit to do so, there will have to be a greater measure of variety. The poignancy of the voice effects in the scene with Roxane on the balcony is beyond praise.

Unfortunately any unrestricted commendation must stop here. The depths of Cyrano's character, as revealed by the battle scene of act four and the fifteen-years-later act five are as yet beyond Mr. Ferrer's reach, probably for lack of experience rather than lack of technical skill. It is also possible, since this is a new production on its way to New York, that Mr. Ferrer, who is also the producer, has not yet had time to work upon the business of the last act so carefully as on that of its predecessors, in which a much larger number of characters have to be handled, and are actually manipulated with the greatest skill. The earlier crowd scenes are brilliantly successful, and the stage pictures, under Melchior Ferrer and Lemuel Ayers, are both beautiful and dramatically effective.

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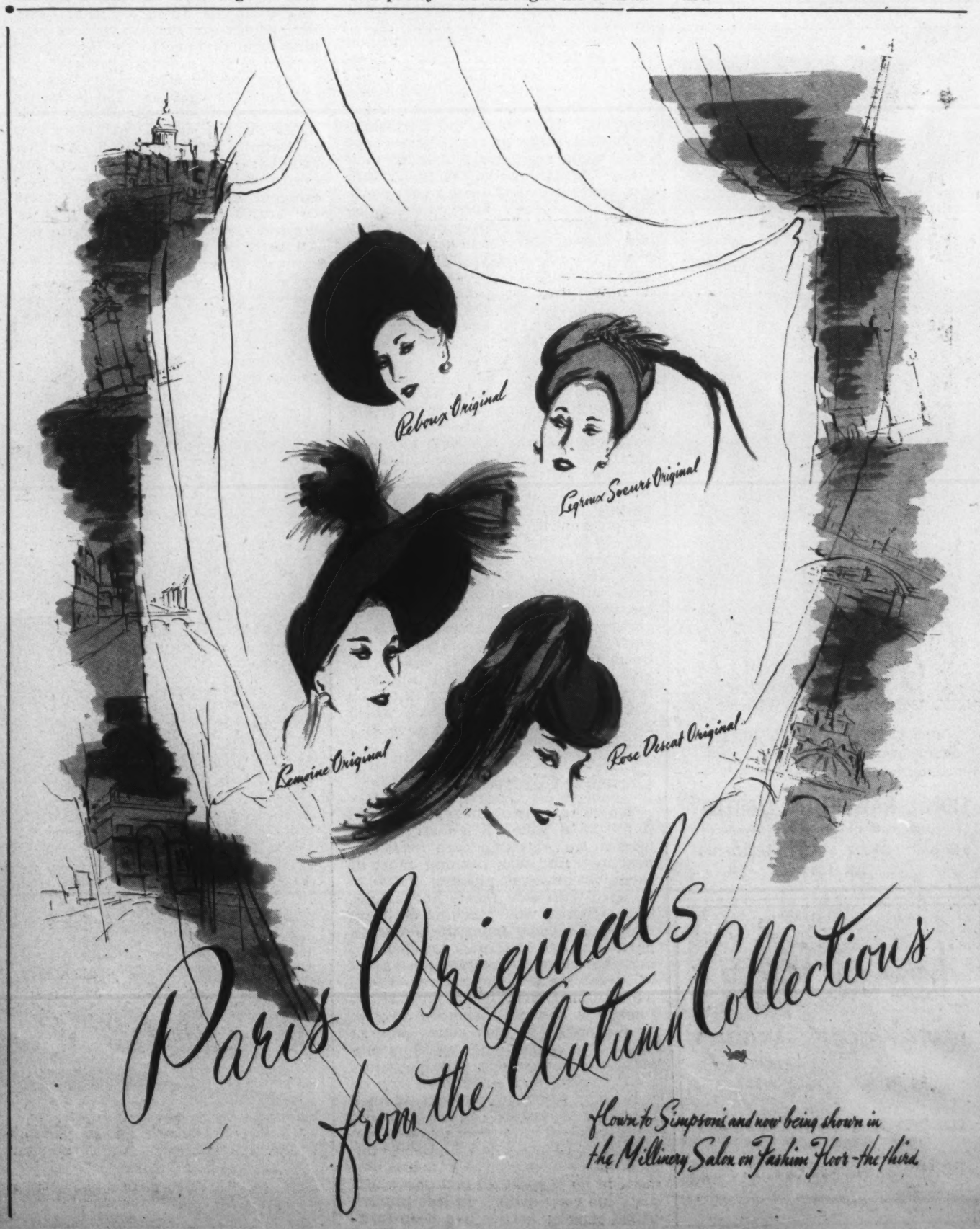
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WORLD OF WOMEN

More "Know-How" for Housewife Might Balance Shrinking Dollar

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

MARY confronted Bill with grim determination in her eye. "You must ask for an increase in salary," she cried. "You cannot put it off any longer for I can't manage on our present income. I spent the whole morning going from store to store trying to find what we need at a price we can afford to pay. And I could get only about half the things I wanted."

Mary's is no isolated case. Balancing the family budget is the number one problem of the average housewife in these days of rising prices. Moreover it is a matter of prime concern to both business and governments. Financial difficulties in the home inevitably bring demands for higher wages which in turn often result in strikes and labor unrest. Indeed, the happiness and security of the individual family and the peace and prosperity of the nation hinge on whether or not personal finances can be put on a sound basis.

When a family is finding it difficult to live within its means, there are two solutions—increase the income or cut the expenditures. Usually the first appears to be the quickest and easiest way. It is a sound enough method provided the extra income comes as a result of some additional work done by the husband or some other member of the family. But to seek, as Mary did, to ease the pressure by demanding increased pay for the same work is not a solution at all, for higher wage rates eventually must result in further price increases and in the long run the family will be no better off. As a rule the second course, reorganizing expenditures to bring them in line with income, is the wise one.

So far business and governments have been concerned chiefly with workers' demands for higher wages to offset increases in cost of living. Very little attention has been given to devising ways and means to help families to make their incomes go further so that they can live within their means. The sporadic efforts which so far have been made point the way to what might be done in this regard.

Community Asset

For example, there is the four-month homemaker's course which is offered to women in the services. In a house in Huron Street in Toronto, service girls get practical experience as well as technical training in all phases of home management. They are taught the general principles of proper nutrition in everyday life. In the well-equipped kitchen they get actual experience in preparing food and in planning and serving meals. They are taught how to entertain in the home. Guests are invited for meals and each girl has opportunities to act as hostess. They learn how to select and to make clothes. They plan the furnishing and decorating of their homes and are taught many ways to make their home furnishing dollars go further by ingenuity and a bit of work. There is a small nursery in which child care is demonstrated. They are shown how to prepare and to keep a family budget. They get not only advice but practical experience in how to buy wisely and economically. They are taught how to plan their work and to budget their time and are shown the quickest and best way to handle the many jobs in the home.

It is to the advantage of everyone that such a course should be available to any bride who can be encouraged to take it. Not only is a thrifty, well-organized family usually a happy and contented family but it is one of the best assets of the community of which it is a part.

One American city gives practical aid in helping housewives to make their dollars go further. Dotted all over the city, so that there is one close at hand, are canning centres established and operated by the local government. Here almost any foodstuff may be canned or bottled. A trained supervisor is in charge to give advice and to see that all work is done properly. These kitchens have equipment and devices which it would not be feasible to have in a private home.

Canning Centre

We visited one of these centres and found it a hive of industry. One woman was working on a bushel of peaches. She was canning most of them but she was pickling a few to be used with cold meats and salads. Three friends were working on pears which had come from the suburban garden of one of them. Another woman had a bushel of tomatoes, some of which were being canned whole, while others were being turned into tomato juice. Still another woman was canning a thick soup. Into a rich beef stock she was putting plenty of vegetables, potatoes, carrots, barley, and so on. In one of the huge pressure cookers another lady had beef stew. "I always have some cans of this in my cupboard," she said. "Then when I am busy or in a hurry I can have a nourishing meal in no time at all and one which costs me very little." In this kitchen 48,000 cans or bottles had been turned out in the previous month. The total charge is two cents a can or bottle.

These canning centres offer many savings and advantages to the housewife. She may buy the winter's supply of vegetables and fruits in season when prices are low. She gets the lower prices obtained when buying in quantity. She has the benefit of expert advice and also the use of equipment which she could not afford to have in her own kitchen. Because the work is done scientifically, loss due to spoilage is eliminated. The work is done without any upset in her own kitchen and she is relieved of the unpleasant job of cleaning up. Moreover she has companionship while she does what is usually a tedious task.

How to Do It Oneself

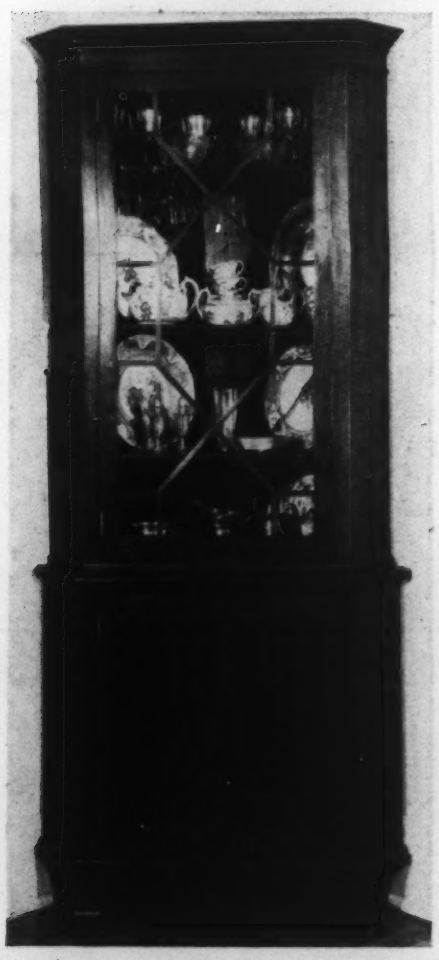
Such a community project might well be broadened to make it a centre for consumer education and to deal with all the problems of a housewife with regard to feeding her family. Both family and the community would benefit if the housewife knew how to feed her family proper food and at a lower cost.

The same city which has these canning centres also operates what is called the vocation school. Here it is possible to get instruction on almost any kind of work about the home. If, for instance, a woman wants to make window drapes, she takes her material and is shown the proper way in which they should be done. Sewing machines and all other equipment are provided. Perhaps an old chair needs to be renovated. It's taken to the vocation school where the owner is shown how to do the whole job from fixing the springs and putting in new webbing right through to the last button needed to re-upholster the chair.

Someone else wants to do over an old chest of drawers, and is shown how to repair any breaks, how to remove the old surface and then how to refinish and polish it. Another group learns how to make new furniture such as a chest of drawers, a table or some book shelves. Others are taught how to hang wall paper or the way to do a good painting job. All work is done under the supervision of an expert in the line. The charge for instruction is within the means of any family.

During the war the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board did a good job in their "Remake Centres". To these very practical centres women took old clothing to be remodelled. It is unfortunate that this badly needed service has been discontinued. Clothing costs take a large share of the family dollar and present grave difficulties to many families. In larger centres some vocational schools have courses in sewing, dress designing, etc.

There are a few privately-owned dressmaking schools where a woman may take a dress to be cut and fitted. But these do not begin to fill the need. Each community should have a centre in which the women in the district could learn how to plan family wardrobes, how to budget their money for clothes, how to buy



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clothes and how to make their own and their children's clothing, and how to remodel old clothing.

These are just a few examples of how families have been helped to stretch the family dollar. Space does not permit us to deal with each item in the family budget but study will quickly reveal the needs and will show how similar practical aid and education would ease the pressure of rising prices and bring a higher standard of living.

Homemaking is the most important of all vocations. Not only are there more than twice as many employed in this work as in any other single occupation but the work and needs of the nation's housewives touch every business and affect the whole economic structure of the country. Yet education for this most essential vocation is largely neglected. The average bride is ill-equipped for her new job because little training of a practical and technical nature is available.

The balanced family budget is the only sound foundation upon which a strong and peaceful nation can be built. Yet little help is given to families to aid them to put and to maintain their finances on a sound basis. Business, governments, social agencies, service clubs, women's organizations all have a vital interest in the welfare and prosperity of the family. They would do well to study each item of expenditure in the family budget and then to devise ways and means to help families to live within their incomes and to make their resources provide a higher standard of living.

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(MADE IN CANADA)

Vignette of a Cantankerous Man Whom We Call "The Boss"

By MILDRED BARRY

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WORLD OF WOMEN

More "Know-How" for Housewife Might Balance Shrinking Dollar

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

MARY confronted Bill with grim determination in her eye. "You must ask for an increase in salary," she cried. "You cannot put it off any longer for I can't manage on our present income. I spent the whole morning going from store to store trying to find what we need at a price we can afford to pay. And I could get only about half the things I wanted."

Mary's is no isolated case. Balancing the family budget is the number one problem of the average housewife in these days of rising prices. Moreover it is a matter of prime concern to both business and governments. Financial difficulties in the home inevitably bring demands for higher wages which in turn often result in strikes and labor unrest. Indeed, the happiness and security of the individual family and the peace and prosperity of the nation hinge on whether or not personal finances can be put on a sound basis.

When a family is finding it difficult to live within its means, there are two solutions—increase the income or cut the expenditures. Usually the first appears to be the quickest and easiest way. It is a sound enough method provided the extra income comes as a result of some additional work done by the husband or some other member of the family. But to seek, as Mary did, to ease the pressure by demanding increased pay for the same work is not a solution at all, for higher wage rates eventually must result in further price increases and in the long run the family will be no better off. As a rule the second course, reorganizing expenditures to bring them in line with income, is the wise one.

So far business and governments have been concerned chiefly with workers' demands for higher wages to offset increases in cost of living. Very little attention has been given to devising ways and means to help families to make their incomes go further so that they can live within their means. The sporadic efforts which so far have been made point the way to what might be done in this regard.

Community Asset

For example, there is the four-month homemaker's course which is offered to women in the services. In a house in Huron Street in Toronto, service girls get practical experience as well as technical training in all phases of home management. They are taught the general principles of proper nutrition in everyday life. In the well-equipped kitchen they get actual experience in preparing food and in planning and serving meals. They are taught how to entertain in the home. Guests are invited for meals and each girl has opportunities to act as hostess. They learn how to select and to make clothes. They plan the furnishing and decorating of their homes and are taught many ways to make their home furnishing dollars go further by ingenuity and a bit of work. There is a small nursery in which child care is demonstrated. They are shown how to prepare and to keep a family budget. They get not only advice but practical experience in how to buy wisely and economically. They are taught how to plan their work and to budget their time and are shown the quickest and best way to handle the many jobs in the home.

It is to the advantage of everyone that such a course should be available to any bride who can be encouraged to take it. Not only is a thrifty, well-organized family usually a happy and contented family but it is one of the best assets of the community of which it is a part.

One American city gives practical aid in helping housewives to make their dollars go further. Dotted all over the city, so that there is one close at hand, are canning centres established and operated by the local government. Here almost any foodstuff may be canned or bottled. A trained supervisor is in charge to give advice and to see that all work is done properly. These kitchens have equipment and devices which it would not be feasible to have in a private home.

Canning Centre

We visited one of these centres and found it a hive of industry. One woman was working on a bushel of peaches. She was canning most of them but she was pickling a few to be used with cold meats and salads. Three friends were working on pears which had come from the suburban garden of one of them. Another woman had a bushel of tomatoes, some of which were being canned whole, while others were being turned into tomato juice. Still another woman was canning a thick soup. Into a rich beef stock she was putting plenty of vegetables, potatoes, carrots, barley, and so on. In one of the huge pressure cookers another lady had beef stew. "I always have some cans of this in my cupboard," she said. "Then when I am busy or in a hurry I can have a nourishing meal in no time at all and one which costs me very little." In this kitchen 48,000 cans or bottles had been turned out in the previous month. The total charge is two cents a can or bottle.

These canning centres offer many savings and advantages to the housewife. She may buy the winter's supply of vegetables and fruits in season when prices are low. She gets the lower prices obtained when buying in quantity. She has the benefit of expert advice and also the use of equipment which she could not afford to have in her own kitchen. Because the work is done scientifically, loss due to spoilage is eliminated. The work is done without any upset in her own kitchen and she is relieved of the unpleasant job of cleaning up. Moreover she has companionship while she does what is usually a tedious task.

How to Do It Oneself

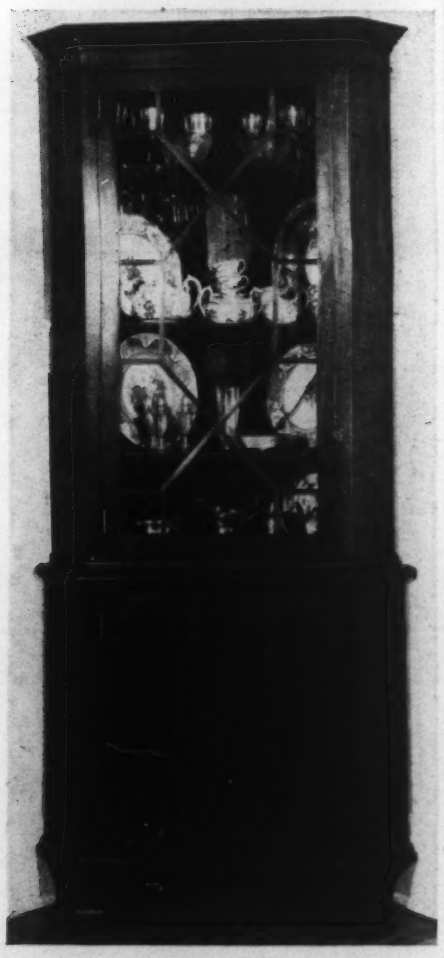
Such a community project might well be broadened to make it a centre for consumer education and to deal with all the problems of a housewife with regard to feeding her family. Both family and the community would benefit if the housewife knew how to feed her family proper food and at a lower cost.

The same city which has these canning centres also operates what is called the vocation school. Here it is possible to get instruction on almost any kind of work about the home. If, for instance, a woman wants to make window drapes, she takes her material and is shown the proper way in which they should be done. Sewing machines and all other equipment are provided. Perhaps an old chair needs to be renovated. It's taken to the vocation school where the owner is shown how to do the whole job from fixing the springs and putting in new webbing right through to the last button needed to re-upholster the chair.

Someone else wants to do over an old chest of drawers, and is shown how to repair any breaks, how to remove the old surface and then how to refinish and polish it. Another group learns how to make new furniture such as a chest of drawers, a table or some book shelves. Others are taught how to hang wall paper or the way to do a good painting job. All work is done under the supervision of an expert in the line. The charge for instruction is within the means of any family.

During the war the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board did a good job in their "Remake Centres". To these very practical centres women took old clothing to be remodelled. It is unfortunate that this badly needed service has been discontinued. Clothing costs take a large share of the family dollar and present grave difficulties to many families. In larger centres some vocational schools have courses in sewing, dress designing, etc.

There are a few privately-owned dressmaking schools where a woman may take a dress to be cut and fitted. But these do not begin to fill the need. Each community should have a centre in which the women in the district could learn how to plan family wardrobes, how to budget their money for clothes, how to buy



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clothes and how to make their own and their children's clothing, and how to remodel old clothing.

These are just a few examples of how families have been helped to stretch the family dollar. Space does not permit us to deal with each item in the family budget but study will quickly reveal the needs and will show how similar practical aid and education would ease the pressure of rising prices and bring a higher standard of living.

Homemaking is the most important of all vocations. Not only are there more than twice as many employed in this work as in any other single occupation but the work and needs of the nation's housewives touch every business and affect the whole economic structure of the country. Yet education for this most essential vocation is largely neglected. The average bride is ill-equipped for her new job because little training of a practical and technical nature is available.

The balanced family budget is the only sound foundation upon which a strong and peaceful nation can be built. Yet little help is given to families to aid them to put and to maintain their finances on a sound basis. Business, governments, social agencies, service clubs, women's organizations all have a vital interest in the welfare and prosperity of the family. They would do well to study each item of expenditure in the family budget and then to devise ways and means to help families to live within their incomes and to make their resources provide a higher standard of living.

In Royal Canadian Navy tradition comes Lieut. Harry Toller with his beauty-bride, formerly Norah Lewis of Ottawa

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Family Photograph: Be Natural, Please, for Posterity's Sake

By MURIEL J. GREENE

ONE of the major concessions I make to my friends and family is to pose for even a snap. This year I made the supreme sacrifice and had a photograph taken. Don't misunderstand me, even my family don't take me alone but they do insist I be present to complete the group at family gatherings and such.

I have tried to analyze the cause of my reaction to a camera. It's a composite feeling that results in stiff coyness. It's the only situation in which I ever find myself when I cannot be natural. Maybe mother was frightened by a small box sometime. So far I've not done anything drastic about it. Time enough to call in a psychologist when I become famous and am hounded by news photographers. At present I explain it by saying people in general are generous enough to accept my shopworn physiognomy graciously but the camera displays no such charity.

The whole business had been a series of unpremeditated events. One of the large studios had sent men around to sell coupons. I had been wanting the children's picture so bought one. When it was made out and paid for he remarked casually, "We can only take two people in the picture."

"But," I said, "I want the three children together."

"It's only seventy-five cents to buy another coupon and you can have yours taken with the girl."

"Maybe seventy-five cents here," I said, "but eight or ten dollars more before it's finished." I was a sucker and bought it.

Saturday Afternoon

I few months later I called to make the appointment. Yes, they could take us in only six weeks time. The weeks and the twins' front teeth disappeared at about the same rate. "But," I thought, "if I leave it any longer they'll be starting to get bald and that will be worse."

The day arrived, an unseasonably hot day. Jane wore a summer dress but the boys were put in their good suits regardless. I had decided to wear my good gabardine suit. It wouldn't give quite the same effect as Mme. Lebrun and Daughter but it's the most expensive outfit I've had in years. So I decided to record it for posterity. Though it's not unlikely I'll still be wearing it when posterity arrives.

Our appointment was for three o'clock near one of the busiest corners in the city. There, right in front of the building was a parking space just my size—approximately a quarter of a block. I was not unduly surprised. "My usual luck," I thought. For since the Almighty forgot to give me any sense of direction in reverse, He has apparently been clearing parking spaces for me ever since. Or, as my husband remarked rather acidly, "It's a case of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb or innocents abroad. I never have such luck."

We disembarked. I rolled up the windows and locked the door. I turned to face one of our less congenial officers of the law who had been lurking in a crack in the sidewalk. His arm was extended back and upward. "Can'tcha read?" he demanded.

Around And Around

It's one of the few times I've regretted my literacy for I not only could but did read "No Parking Here to Corner." Ah me, Providence is no doubt very busy three o'clock of a Saturday afternoon. In my chagrin I started to crawl back through the keyhole and was making it easily when I remembered the children and opened the door for them. We went around the block. We went around two blocks and there was a moving van pulling away. Plenty of space even for me. It had only been a testing of my faith for what are two blocks in a city our size.

They seemed like enough by the time we'd hurried back to keep our appointment. The children were mussy and I was red in the face and damp at the seams. I showed the coupons to the girl at the desk.

"The boys are to be taken together and Jane by herself."

"Why don't you have yours taken with her?" she asked.

"I'm afraid I might spoil it," I said, going coy in spite of myself.

"Mother and daughter pictures are sweet and we're doing a lot right now."

"Wel-l-l," I said, allowing myself to be coaxed, "I suppose I might." So she put it down.

We were shown into a cubicle in which were already several children and a couple of women. They looked limp and were positively gasping for air.

The boys had no place to sit so they stood right beneath the fan. Their hair raised up on end. Jane and I read a magazine. I looked up to find the boys sitting on their coats on the floor, their ties off and their sleeves rolled up. In spite of my sympathy I got them up, dressed and combed them and let them sit in our chairs awhile. I combed Jane's hair and made a few passes at my own.

At last it was the boys' turn. "You stay here," the photographer said to me.

"Remember, keep your lips closed," I hissed after them.

They returned wilted almost beyond recognition and I soon knew why. The room we entered was as the fiery furnace. My one hope was to escape as soon as possible. But that fussy little man had other ideas. He was sweaty and dishevelled.

Take It Easy

He looked at me critically. "Not much makeup, but wipe it off." I marvelled there was any on at all by this time. He seated me on a hard bench with Jane standing behind. He trained three lights upon us. He bounced from one to the other making grabbing motions at them.

My eyes hurt. He hid in back of his camera and clucked at us. Jane leaned against me and my back hurt. Still he danced about muttering to himself. My skin began to dry and my jowls to sag till I felt next of kin to a bloodhound.

"Now, all ready," he said brightly. "Wet the lips," he smacked his own. "Smile please."

I drew back my lips and showed my teeth.

"Not too good," he said coming back to us. He patted and stroked me so intimately I thought to myself "Many a man's been slapped for less but never one with his preoccupied, harassed air." He jerked at my coattail, adjusted my glasses, poked me in the abdomen.

"Pull in your stomach," he ordered. I was annoyed. If I have to be content with the figure of a slat, I don't want to be accused of bulges in the wrong places.

He started on Jane while I kept my temper and stomach in place. Then he darted back to his hideout.

"That's it," he called, "relax." I relaxed. "No, relax," he said.

I murmured to Jane, "Relax, darling, take it easy."

"It's you, you," he said, jabbing at me. "The child's perfect, you look as prim as an old maid school teacher."

Jane laughed.

"Were you a school teacher?" he asked.

"Yes, I was, but teaching didn't make me look like this. I was born with this expression, there's nothing anyone can do about it."

With that he threw up his hands in despair, and took three or four quick shots. Then we were free — free till time dulls the experience and again I submit.

As for the result, all my relatives agree it's a wonderful likeness and the expression is perfectly natural.

• •

THIS MODERN AGE

AFTER driving a friend to the airport in Newark, New Jersey, for a flight to Chicago, a Brooklyn woman laboriously threaded her way back to New York and then over the Brooklyn Bridge.

She put the car in the garage and went into her house, thoroughly tired. A telegram awaited her.

It was from her friend and read: "Arrived safely in Buffalo."

The Brooklyn lady sat down heavily in a chair, suddenly depressed in contemplation of time and space.

How Can One Understand These Emotional Norteamericanos?

By MARGARET MURPHY NEWCOMBE

JUAN sat under the fig tree, holding his aching head in both hands, and let the warm rays of the morning sun seep slowly into his bones.

He stared unblinkingly at the white plaster wall, seeing ahead of him only a dark and fathomless future.

"Norteamericanos never can I understand," he said to himself. "Never, never, never! They are loco. It is the truth."

He had thought his fortune made, his life secure when Josephina had persuaded him, but a bare two weeks after their marriage, that they should work as "a couple" for these two Americanos from the north.

Now, three months later, his life lay in broken pieces like the cracked pot in the corner, and it was all the fault of the gringos. Yes, especially of la senora, that sudden, violent, unpredictable woman.

Had she not said his relatives were welcome? Had she not impressed upon him that his friends could come to the house?

"My home is yours," he told them, urging them to come and see the amazing wonders that he and Josephina now took as a matter of nature. He showed them the water closets, with pure water flushing at a mere pull of the chain; stood by proudly while Josephina explained the intricacies and the marvelous speed of the electric stove.

And what food! What plentifulness! Dios mio! How they reveled in the feasts Josephina prepared after el Americano and his senora had eaten. Ah, the mole, the chicken, the crisp rolls, the quantities of frijoles! Yes, it made a man's mouth water to think of them.

All washed down with the sweetish, the strong pulque, too.

Juan tasted his dry, dark brown tongue and groaned aloud as he shifted his long length on the dusty ground.

Alas! What sorrows had descended upon his innocent head! It was only last night that la senora had broken into the kitchen like a storm, just as the singing started, to demand that his brother and his friends leave. For four days only had his brother stayed with them, rolled on the floor

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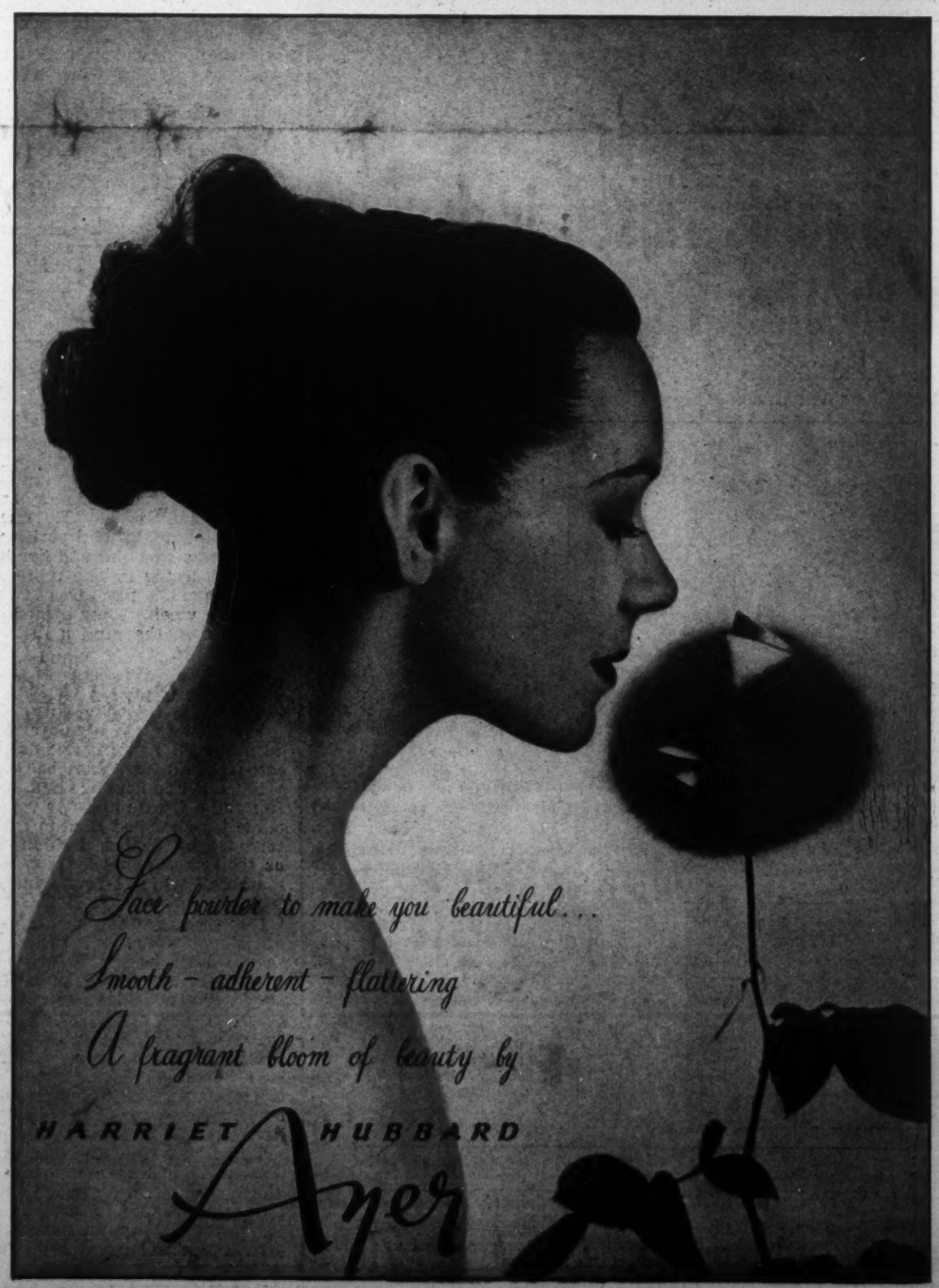

at night in his serape, troubling no one, disappearing during the day to return at night with one or two friends and a companionable jar of pulque.

Yet how la senora had raged!

In her faulty yet understandable Spanish, within earshot of his friends, she had humiliated him beyond redemption.

"I do not object to your friends visiting you sometimes," she declared, her peculiar washed-out eyes flashing, her cheeks most red. "But I cannot have them staying in the house. This is the third time in a month one of your brothers has stayed here. The food bill is too high. You drink too much and you work too little. It is necessary that this does not happen again."

"We understand. It will be as you say. We have much sorrow, much sorrow," Josephina replied, while he stood struck speechless in the doorway and his friends had sniggered in the kitchen.

Josephina, his own, his only wife to so betray him!

At this terrible recollection, Juan burst into tears beneath the fig tree. He shook his head from side to side mournfully, although the movement only made the ache in his head more painful.

Hurriedly he contemplated the rest of that tragic night; his resentful yet stately withdrawal from the kitchen; Josephina's shrill scolding as he departed under cover of the blessed darkness; the blurred procession of drinks in numerous cantinas; his swaggering return home and the truly magnificent beating he had given Josephina.

Beneath The Fig Tree

"Aieh!" he moaned loudly, peeping up under his long lashes to see if Josephina had heard. But there was no movement at the kitchen window.

No, that beating, so satisfying at the time, was the worst thing he could have done. Josephina would never forgive him. She was not like an ordinary woman. She was most clever, most smart and most independent. Had she not refused many offers in their little village, refusing him, Juan, also many times? Josephina wanted to leave and go to Mexico, city of promise, of wonders, the shining star of all the land. Josephina had many modern ideas. It was only when he vowed to take her to Mexico City that she consented to become his bride. No longer was she young and pliable, no longer—

Juan paused in horror. It was possible she no longer loved him. *Virgen Santisima!* What had he done? How cold and stiff she lay beside him when he had awakened this morning! Not a word would she speak, not a look would she give him.

He shivered, cold and lost. What could he do? The norteamericanos did not understand him, this was the truth, but his own wife! The thought was insupportable. He would show them all what they had done to him.

It was but the work of a moment to cut the new clothesline with his sharp knife. Sobbing aloud, and with one eye on the kitchen window, Juan made a loop in the rope and climbed three feet up the fig tree. He waited a minute, the rope around his neck, but no one stirred in the house behind him. A great gust of sorrow swept him and on that momentum he stepped off into space.

A crescendo of high-pitched shrieks struck through the buzzing in his ears. He kept his eyes closed, feeling the arms of the houseboy lifting him by the knees, and hands loosening the rope around his neck. Limp and relieved he allowed himself to be placed on the ground, his head in Josephina's lap. He savored the pleasure of hearing her lamenting voice calling on the Virgin of Guadalupe to restore him to life.

A faint smile curved his lips as la senora, crying a thousand questions, burst into the little group.

"What is it? What has happened? Oh, my God! What has he done now?"

He erased the smile instantly, however, and closed his eyes more tightly at the sharp sound of el senor's voice.

"For God's sake, Eleanor! What is this? Can I never have peace in my own home?"

Juan heard la senora sobbing and crying out in English, which he could not understand, and opened one eye to see her clinging to her husband.

"Oh, John! This is the last straw. I can't stand this country any more. He hanged himself! And all because I told him—I told him his b-brother couldn't stay in the house. I told him nicely and now he's dead and it's all my fault!"

"He isn't dead," John answered sternly, as his bright eyes caught Juan's liquid brown orb. "Probably had a fight with his wife. Pull yourself together, Eleanor. You can't act this way in front of the servants. Damn it all! Now he's broken the branch of the tree and I thought this year we'd get a fig from it. Come on inside and I'll get you a drink of brandy. You can send him one if you like, that's all he needs."

"How can you be so calm! You know how I work and work with the servants, trying to keep things on time. And then you act like this!"

"Oh, it's a lot of dramatics! If you'd been in Mexico as long as I have you'd understand it. Come on inside and leave him alone!"

Juan lay on the ground, his head comfortably pillowed, sipping the fiery brandy and letting Josephina rub his sore throat. His head still ached, but the pain had subsided to a mere throb. He felt a pleasant lassitude in the hot sun and a warmth grew in his heart as Josephina soothed him with expressions of love and understanding.

In the house he could still hear the hysterical sobbing of la senora and the gruff, short replies of el senor.

He spoke for the first time, turning his head to look at Josephina.

"But norteamericanos never can I understand, Josephina!" he pronounced. He gestured toward the house. "Only listen to that noise! They become so excited about nothing."

• •

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

ARE democracies forever doomed to learn too late? If so the outlook for our children is bleak indeed. Foreign Offices and Prime Ministers have access to information denied to ordinary citizens, to the press, and even to members of parliament. Public opinion, so alert and powerful in domestic affairs, remains confused and helpless without firm and authoritative guidance in the complicated maze of international relations. Are democratic governments to live eternally in fear of the next elections? Or may they rally to the higher and harder duty of leading and enlightening their masters?

—From "Canada in Geneva" by Prof. S. Mack Eastman.

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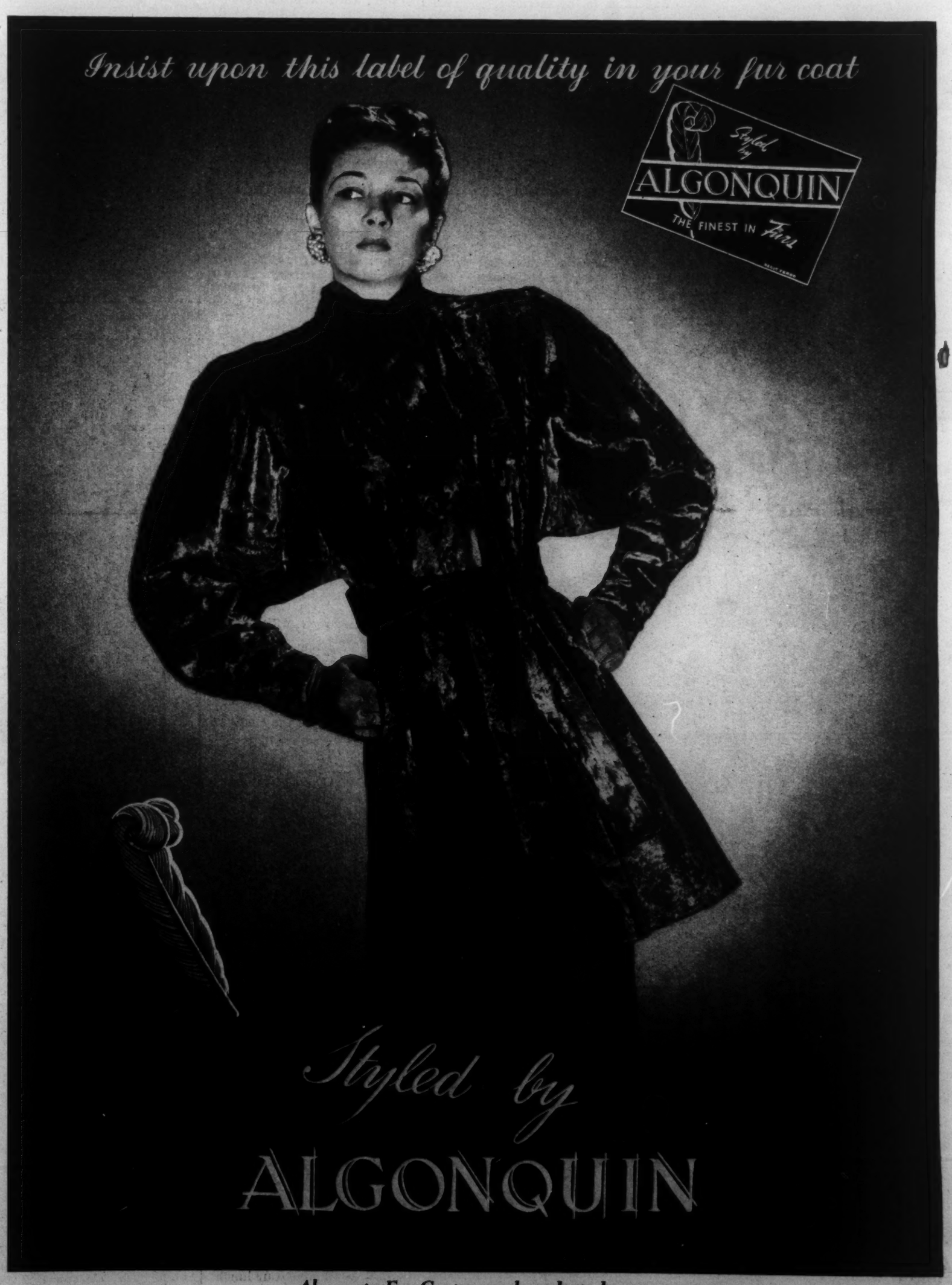

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CONCERNING FOOD

Variety as Well as Nutrition Makes the School Lunch Palatable

By JANET MARCH

EVERY autumn there is a lot of talk about the children going back to school, most of it of a rather sentimental nature mentioning either the absent patter of little feet, or the wonderful times we had when we were young in the little red school house.

I never went to a red school house but I remember that the delights of returning to school were rather exaggerated and that sitting at a desk in a stuffy room in the month of September was a very considerable bore.

The people who don't write about the beauties of school from the child's point of view quite often play it up as offering a welcome relief for the parents after two months of holidays. No doubt most parents do tie up laces and scrub faces and shove the young out of the door with relief at at last being able to get on with their many jobs uninterrupted, but then there is that horror of mothers to battle with, the lunch box.

If you make it the night before the sandwiches aren't as fresh, and then it is almost as depressing to face sandwich-making at eleven p.m. as at seven a.m. If you leave it to the child to do heaven knows what sort of a lunch will go along to school. Certainly the process of dreaming up an interesting lunch at seven in the morning is a difficult one. Really, school lunches have to be considered just as carefully as any other meal and not left to a chance fumble in the refrigerator in the morning.

Don't Forget The Surprise

Perhaps you are one of those fortunates who rise bright as the lark with your brain functioning perfectly, but I've always marvelled at people who can think of different breakfasts for each morning in the week. I am just sufficiently all there to reach for the orange squeezer, the package of cereal, the bacon—if there is any—and the coffee pot, day in and day out. Add to this the problem of five lunch boxes a week, and the summer holidays look pretty good in contrast.

As far as I can make out there are two main requirements, a sufficient amount and an element of surprise. As a basis, you really have to have sandwiches and either milk or soup in the thermos bottle, but you can get quite a fine variety with cake and cookies and tarts, the odd sweet pickle, a couple of stuffed dates one day, or some radishes another. Small salt biscuits to eat with the soup or with the carrot sticks or a wedge of lettuce, are a good idea.

If you make the soup a milk one, then you can combine something hot along with the milk which is both filling and nourishing. You can either make the soup yourself or use one of the many canned varieties with milk added. If you are going to put in soup with things floating in it better buy a soda spoon so that the luncher can fish the bits out of the bottom of the thermos bottle. Perhaps soon they will turn out a new sort of lunch box with a small squat thermos bottle across one end and a big mouth so that the variety of hot foods you can put in in winter will be increased. Tomato soup or chicken with rice, or celery or asparagus are all good in the thermos bottle.

One of the things which helps to make a good box lunch is to have on hand a variety of paper cups and containers. If you have a heat resisting cardboard cup it is much nicer to use than the top of the thermos bottle which is almost sure to burn you as you hungrily sip your soup. Then those paper cups with tops which fit on help a lot. You can use them for either dessert or salads with French dressing, and don't forget to have some of those tiny little paper cups in which to put a daub of mayonnaise to eat with the tomato or lettuce. All these paper things are hard to get just now but sometimes you manage to pick them up, and probably they will soon be on the market again in more plentiful quantities.

Very finely shredded cabbage salad with a little good French dressing on it in one of those closed paper cups is easy to make and good to eat at all seasons of the year. Put in a whole tomato peeled and don't forget the salt and pepper. Stuffed eggs in a lettuce leaf are always good if you don't use them too often—more than once a week seems too much to me. Sweet pickles are usually a favorite and help out on a day when there doesn't seem to be anything very inspired with which to make sandwiches.

Something Sweet

Of course the sandwich is the basis of most lunch boxes. A lot of people believe in ringing the changes on the sort of bread they use, but this has never been very popular in our family. They like the white bread—preferably Canada Approved flour—and they'll take their changes in the inside, not the outside, of the sandwich. Of course you can't dodge the old favorites, peanut butter and bacon being one of the best; always provided you have both the ingredients, which few manage.

Try chopping up water cress and mixing it with a little butter and using it as a filling. Old cheese isn't so easy to come by, but you can mix things into the processed cheese—such as a spoonful of chili sauce or half a pickled walnut chopped up, or even a little anchovy paste, though the latter is more liked by adults than children. Cream cheese is a good background. Add a very little horse radish to it, or some red currant jelly or a few chopped nuts, and along with some lettuce you have some good sandwiches.

As for the sweet thing in the lunch box, that always seems hard. Sometimes half a chocolate bar is a good idea. Try making a little extra baked custard in a cardboard cup and put it in with either a cookie or a sweet biscuit. Small tarts are always popular and cake of any kind is good even if it has a sticky icing that has to be licked out of the wax paper.

Even though you do eat your lunch out of a box five days a week it is still pleasant to open up the parcels, granted you have a reasonable hope that they aren't just the same old sandwiches day in and day out.

The Greeks Still Know How to Prepare Food for the Gods

By JULIA HANIDIS

Athens.

I HAVE never been accused of being an epicure and, before I left the family hearth in Canada a year ago, good plain food was something to be taken for granted. But now, after living in Athens, Greece, for one year, I find that food habits are deeply ingrained, and that it is as difficult to become accustomed to the food habits of a country as it is to learn its language. I will still settle for Canadian roast beef with brown gravy and mashed potatoes.

Despite the present acute food shortage in this country, Greeks who can afford Black Market buying set a table well laden with food which has been carefully selected and prepared. Second to Canadian boiled dinners, liver and bacon, browned hash, I'll take Greek cooking, for it is both flavorsome and satisfying and most important of all, it is recognizable. The Greeks use olive oil for frying, sautéeing, etc. Mixed with lemon juice it is used exclusively for

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salads. Even in the preparation of sweets and pastries it often substitutes for butter.

I don't think that the Greeks are as fond of meat as we are, but this may be attributed to the fact that our meat supply is more abundant than theirs. They show a decided preference for lamb, the younger the better, well seasoned with garlic, rubbed with olive oil, and roasted in a slow oven. Stewed lamb takes second place, but unlike our stews, it is not prepared with vegetables (carrots are common in Greece but turnips and parsnips are not). The lamb is sautéed in olive oil with onions, after which it is simmered in a tomato sauce prepared with garlic.

Chicken and turkey are widely eaten, stewed or stuffed and roasted. Goose and duck are not popular, especially the latter, which for some unknown reason is regarded as unclean. Stewed rabbit is enjoyed by almost everyone.

They have their own special line of hamburger which they call *keftethis*. It is ground meat mixed with chopped onion and garlic, salt and pepper, bread soaked in water, and drained, and a raw egg or two for the purpose of holding ingredients together. The *keftethis* are shaped into meat balls rolled in flour and fried as we do our meat patties.

In a few of the Greek cuisines the influence of the Orient is evident in that toothsome spices are used and by no means spared. *Pilaf*, which is rice prepared with meat, vegetables, or fish, was first introduced by the Turks during the Ottoman regime.

Because the Greek Orthodox religion requires that its adherents abstain from meat eating twice weekly, vegetable casseroles are popular. These include stewed egg plant, okra, green beans; leeks, cauliflower (seldom *au gratin*), vegetable marrow. A national dish of the Greeks is white bean stew or *fasolatha*, which appears at least once weekly on the table of the slim-fingered aristocrat and the man who drives the donkey cart through the market at noon.

Fish is as popular as meat and the Mediterranean yields a wider variety than we get on either the Atlantic or Pacific seaboards. Fish, fried in oil, is first choice, then oven baked or simmered in tomato sauce with garlic. But despite its color and romance the Mediterranean does not provide the luscious oysters and lobsters abundant in Canada. There are some shrimps, crabs, clams, but not in large quantities.

Continental Breakfast

Salads are popular, made both with leaf lettuce and shredded cabbage. Head lettuce is not indigenous to Greece and raw vegetable vitamin-containing salads are not as popular here as they are at home in Canada. Salad sprinkled with olive oil and lemon juice is a "must" with every meat meal.

In pre-war days tinned products were unknown to the majority of the Greek population and still, many of the Greeks regard the tinned product with doubt and skepticism. I have thought about writing to a few of our Canadian canners to ask them to print for local distribution, pamphlets in Greek, containing facts about the tinned product, its quality and vitamin content. There are no local canners and what is consumed is imported.

Peanut butter recently made its debut in Greece and deserves to take a great big bow. Recently, U.N.R.R.A. distributed 200 drams of it to every child under sixteen and its nutriment value has been quickly recognized.

Greece begins its day on the purely Continental breakfast of rolls and coffee and lunch is by far the biggest meal of the day. Tea or a light snack is eaten around five or six o'clock and dinner is served anywhere from nine until midnight. This last meal of the day consists of appetizers, cheese, olives, sardines, salad, sausage, left-overs or a short order recipe. Insomnia is not common in Greece, a fact which never ceases to amaze me for almost immediately after a late dinner the Greek retires. I won't venture to say that the Greeks are heartier eaters than we Canadians, but I do think their capacity is greater. Our average guest meal might include a course or two more but each Greek course is a meal in itself.

I love Greek parties. Of course here too, they have adopted the modern mode of a two hour cocktail party for obligations and so on, but I don't think that any other nation's parties can compete with those given in Greece, when the host and hostess invite about twenty of their closest friends.

Long Time Between Courses

The party begins about nine. The guests are still in the formal stage making polite conversation, when suddenly, a small table which you will share with the person next to you appears before you. A plate of hors d'oeuvres, sufficient for six people, is given each guest. Glasses are filled with wine, whereon the host drinks to the health of his guests and the party is on.

Sounds rather Bacchanalian, doesn't it? I suppose the influence of the ancient Greek is still instinctive although today's guests do not recline on cushions on the floor or assume goddess-like poses on the divans and I have yet to attend a Greek party where, as in the days of yore, roses were strewn among the reclining guests.

You drain your first glass of wine, and completely demolish the plate of appetizers, careful not to leave one tiny scrap, for the Greeks are devout adherents of the "good to the last drop" slogan, and besides you are an ungrateful guest if you do. An hour passes, then comes course number two, a plate piled high with roast lamb and chicken, vegetables, fish, salad, cheese puffs (something like an apple turnover, only filled with white cheese). A servant passes from guest to guest bearing a delightful basket of crispy rolls and bread.

This course may take anywhere from a half hour to two hours but in the meantime dancing has begun and guest talent called upon and the food before you disappears in no time. Next course, again a plate for each guest, and this time it is a variety of cheeses.

The wine flows on — I might mention that this wine is very light and glass after glass can be consumed without any woozy after-effects. Then comes a sweet, usually an aristocratic looking blanc mange. Next, a plate of fruit, whatever is in season. The fruit course is followed by several courses of pastries, cake, nuts. When the demi-tasse appears you know that your time is up.

The most extraordinary feature about this eating orgy is that no one ever suffers from indigestion and stomach upset. A short while ago my husband and I attended a party of this nature. We started to eat at nine and our hostess served us the last course at four the following morning. Child's play I thought, as compared to a long past era when the Ancient Greeks ate for several consecutive days.

At that time if Diana and Aphrodite got too tired and sleepy, their boy friends could take them home in a four wheeled chariot, but alas! such is not the case today, for horse drawn chariots are considered out of mode, there are few privately owned automobiles in Greece, and no taxis after midnight. All of which means that one walks home and after an hour of handshaking with the host and the other guests the well fed Marathoners wend their way homeward bound, along the historic streets of Athens.

I said I enjoy Greek parties and I shall continue to enjoy Greek parties, for no one else can match the hospitality of the Greek people but still, I am an ungrateful wench. I eat people's food and drink their wine and all the while I keep thinking about thick "Dagwood" sandwiches, chocolate cake, percolated coffee, and secretly long to be back in Canada enjoying homey Canadian evenings with my family and friends.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Heroes' Return to Toronto

By ISABEL LeBOURDAIS

CHICK JOHNSON arrived at the dinner late. The awful thought had come to mind that maybe he might be one of those for whom Claude Abbott would play the Last Post later in the evening.

"Oh no," Wilson Brooks said, "Chick's fine; got back three weeks ago. He's at his old job again, toolmaking—has to go home and get cleaned up after work. He was asking for you the other day. I told him you were still around." And with a grin the former Flying Officer and bombardier with the 415 Squadron, No. 6 Bomber Command, went back to his seat at the head table.

When Chick arrived the Toronto Negro War Veterans Welcome Home Banquet was well under way. The heaviest rain of the season poured through the door of the Afro-Community Church every time a scurrying guest arrived, but no one stayed away for weather. Over four hundred sat down to dinner and an extra table had to be prepared in the hall to accommodate unexpected arrivals. The five or six white people in the room disappeared into complete and proper insignificance, for this was a dinner in honor of this war's Negro veterans, given by their relatives and friends in fifteen Negro organizations.

Chick stopped at the door and smiled at a sea of friendly faces; he waved a greeting across the room and made his way past the tables, pausing as he went for frequent handshakes, personal exchanges, and the ready laughter of welcome. He had used his skill with tools to keep the planes flying in the 666 Squadron in Holland, but he had the same grin and sudden laugh and shy twist of the chin that he had before he went away.

It was wonderful to get back to Toronto he beamed. The city looked unbelievably fine to see after years in Holland and Germany under war. He asked for little bits of personal news and then went off to see if the kitchen could produce a late dinner.

There were probably other dinners in the city that night; there are hundreds of dinners every year in every city. But whether they are social dinners, charitable dinners or political dinners, they soon merge into one another in the half-memory of their participants. But while the dinner in the Afro-Community Church did not interest the social columns, it left many unforgettable and very human pictures, and included many citizens as important to their community as most of those whose names one is accustomed to read regularly in the newspapers.

The ministers of the four Negro churches sat at the head table, and the president of the Home Service Community Centre, representatives of the porters' brotherhoods, the guest speaker, two young flyers who would speak for the veterans, and an empty chair for the mayor of Toronto, which he would fill just in time for his brief address and vacate almost immediately afterward, and in the centre the chairman, Walter Stoddard. Young and inexperienced, Walter Stoddard could have taught many a dinner chairman across Canada the qualities of brevity, well, chosen words and pleasant modulation of voice.

Rev. S. S. Hodges of First Baptist Church on University Avenue said grace; Rev. T. H. Jackson of St. James British Methodist Episcopal Church on Chestnut Street proposed the toast to the king; Rev. Dr. C. A. Stewart, obviously delighted at the fact that the dinner had brought members of all the other folds into his church, spoke the Words of Welcome; Rev. J. T. Dawson, superintendent of the B.M.E. Church in Canada, proposed the toast to our Veterans; Rev. Dr. C. W. Perry of Grant African-Methodist Episcopal Church on Soho Street toasted the City of Toronto.

BUT the veterans were the uppermost subject in everyone's thoughts and words. Nearly two hundred had been listed and invited to the dinner and most of them were present. A few were still in the services; a few were ill or working or out of town. One in every nineteen had been killed. And when former Flying Officer Wilson Brooks read the names of the fallen, the gaiety, the boisterousness, the joy on the faces of the four hundred guests died into deep silence. For two minutes not a sound could be heard until Claude Abbott lifted his bugle and sounded the Last Post.

The rain poured down on the roof of the little church and the rest of Toronto citizens went about their business, while four hundred of their darker brothers and sisters sang Abide with Me in memory of their own boys who would never see Canada again.

The picture engraved itself on heart and memory; but other pictures followed after.

There was Rev. Mr. Dawson with his deep Christian sincerity expressing his faith in the over-riding purpose of God in all man's affairs, and making a plea that man should see his essential brotherhood, know that he is his brother's keeper, take the suffering of his brother in other lands as his own, else there could be no peace. And there was former Flight Sergeant Arthur Bell responding for the veterans, telling his people that they were the ones the boys loved, and went away to defend. It was they who had brought their boys up to be good citizens of Canada. And when Art Bell proposed an unscheduled toast to the fathers and mothers of us all, it was not trite, nor maudlin, but very moving.

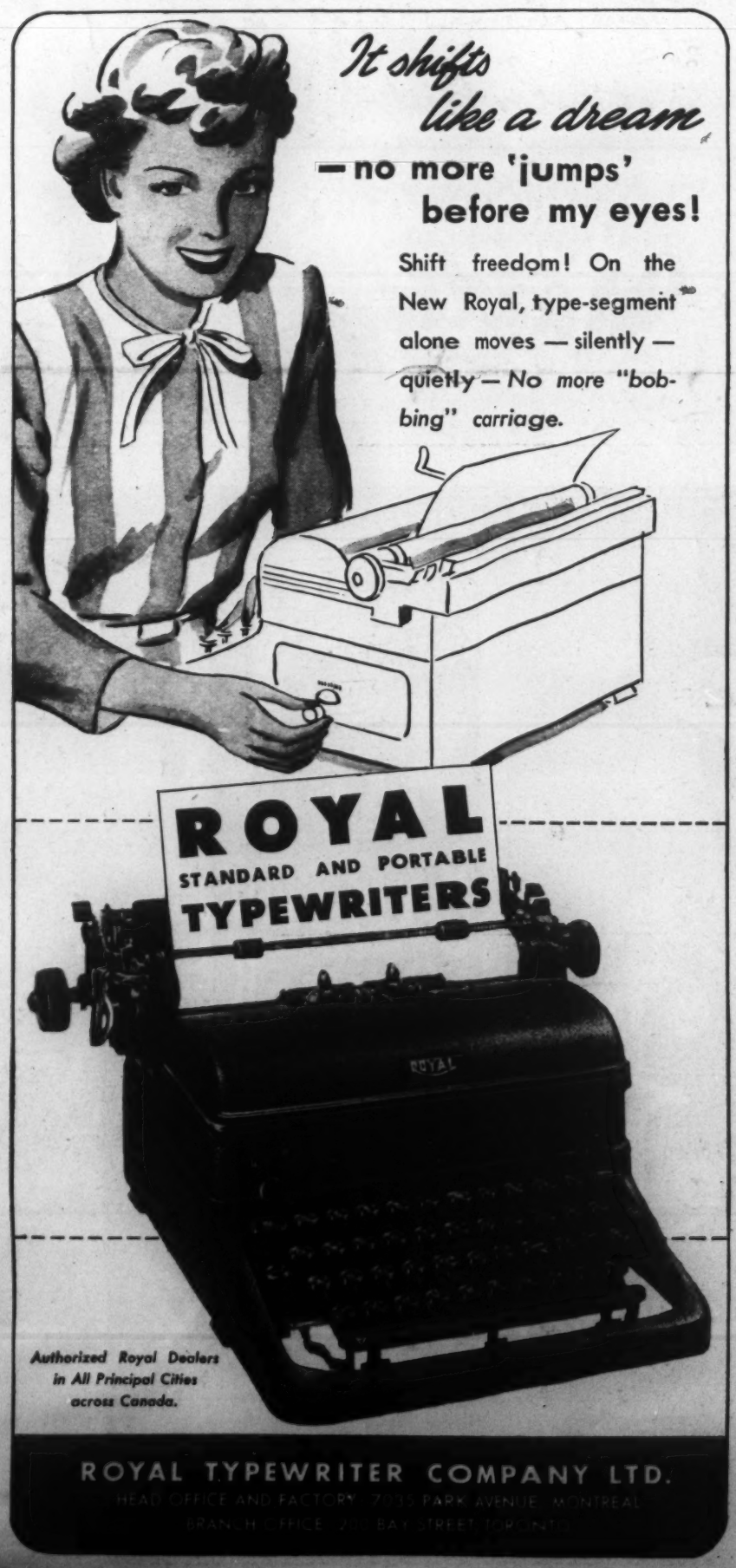
And there were the boys, back in civilian clothes, scattered through the room amongst their friends, some of them a little shy as each speaker and round of applause honored them, some of them putting on a show of indifference and amused boredom at all the fuss, most of them gay and full of laughter. There was Douglas Christian from the Navy, keeping everyone at his end of the table rollicking with mirth, just like his famous father, Curley Christian, the British Empire's only surviving quadruple amputation case from the first World War, or any other; and Pilot Officer Alan Bundy, one of Nova Scotia's star athletes and scholarship students, who flew Mosquito Bombers; and Flight Sergeant John Wright, rear gunner from Pathfinders; and LAC's Jim Braithwaite, Don Carrington, Don Hackshaw, whose technical school training and shop experience kept planes flying; and Rupert Hodges, Stan Grizzle, Luther Hooper, George Carter, Harold Hayes, Bruce Jackson, Philip Abbott and many more.

And there was Rev. Ray McCleary leaping on to his chair and leading a sing-song with both arms and lusty voice while the dishes were being cleared, and speaking so sincerely later of the splendid spirit and character of the Southern Negro boys with whom he had spent unforgettable weeks when they fought for a democracy their own white fellow Southern officers denied them.

And there was Madame Brewton in her blue evening dress and blue bow in her greying hair, smiling her embarrassment when the chairman told how she had planned the whole evening from its first idea, but would not have her name on the program. And when Wilson Brooks jumped to his feet and told how her care of the boys had begun years before, so that when they met in London it always seemed to be Madame Brewton from whom everyone had had a letter and a parcel, Madame Brewton insisted on giving the names of everyone else who had helped on any of the committees which had made the dinner a success.

BUT the City of Toronto was present at the dinner—in the things that were said, and in the things that were left unsaid.

Mayor Saunders said Toronto was a wonderful city. No city was better. Everyone had the same chance, the same rights, the same privileges, regardless of his origin or circumstances. As proof of the truth of his state-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GORE SURVEYS FIRE PROTECTION IN CANADA
In 1861, Toronto's first two steam fire engines, like that shown above, were bought from Silsby & Co. of Seneca Falls, N.Y., for $6,000. In the 1920's they were sold to a junk dealer for $30.
Steam Fire Engines were the thing in 1860
BY the 1860's, Canadian cities had begun to acquire steam fire engines. Manual pumpers were still in use, however, and there was much jealousy between their crews and the steam fire engine companies.
Firemen still worked at their jobs between fires, and at first the nearest horses were commandeered to pull the steam engines.
Many Canadians will recall the excitement caused by the glittering, smoking fire engine with its clanging bell as its sturdy, straining horses trundled it at a gallop through the streets.
With improved water systems, steamers fell into disuse, but were re-commissioned as cities outgrew these systems.
When steam fire engines became general, GORE, founded in 1839 by men of the Gore District of Upper Canada, had already been serving property owners for almost a quarter of a century.
3-46
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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AUTOMOBILE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE

ments Mayor Saunders gave the audience Mayor Saunders. He had been born on a poor street, sold newspapers, began his rise in life by taking over a better corner when he had beaten up the previous holder and driven him away. So he became a lawyer and Toronto had shown its absolute fairness by electing him mayor.

President C. V. Lightfoot of Home Service Community Centre introduced Rev. Ray McCleary and took just enough time to acquaint the audience with the fact that the guest speaker had given his life to the cause of less fortunate humanity long before he went to Woodgreen Church and launched the drive for the Woodgreen Community Centre. Mr. McCleary spoke of the City of Toronto for two minutes. He described his area of Toronto: dirt, smells, crowding, factories, no playgrounds, no gyms, no library, no swimming, no recreation, four thousand seven hundred children in half a square mile, But Mayor Saunders had gone home.

Gaiety was the keynote of the evening, and the guest speaker had many jokes to tell. But the bitter truths of life in Toronto, that have seared the lives of most of those who were present, were not said.

No one said that the conditions Ray McCleary described are the same conditions under which most of Toronto's Negroes have always lived too.

None of the boys said that they had tried and tried to enter the Air Force and been refused because of their color until the fourth year of the war; none of them said that they had tried to enter the Navy over and over again, and then found themselves conscripted into the Army; no one said that no Negro could aspire to rise higher than a sergeant in the army, and that only in the Air Force after the change in policy in 1943 could a Negro earn promotions for ability.

And no one said that under the democracy for which those boys fought, a whole list of occupations are closed to Negroes in Toronto, or that Negroes can rarely rise to positions of responsibility and income; and no one referred to restricted housing, and refusals of admittance at hotels and dance-halls.

Perhaps as Chick Johnson leaned against the wall, smiling and happy, he did not even reflect that when he and Wilson Brooks were finally accepted by the Air Force, they were the leaders of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of Negro Youth which had tried in its small way to secure public support for equal rights for Negro citizens.

But Chick Johnson just smiled happily, that night; it was grand to get back to Toronto.

Of The Reticent Race

By J. E. MIDDLETON

WITH a brake-squeak like the mating-call of the whifflebird an ancient car drew up beside the earnest pedestrian, faring towards the bus-stop. "If you're going downtown —" said a pleasant voice. "Ah, a young lady too, just behind you. She had better sit in front, the cushion is a bit cleaner and men's clothes are not so — shall we say, temperamental. You won't mind the brief-case and the teddy bear? My kid always sits back there. You're quite sure you're comfortable? Right; and would you mind slamming the door—hard? The latch is a shade rusty. Thank you.

"I must have a man look at it. But I've been keeping away from garages. The minute I begin to spend money on this crate I'll have to spend too much. But I really can't complain. The car is nineteen years old and has never yet failed me. Summer or winter alike it starts and keeps going. I'm ten miles from the office and can make three round trips for a dollar. Rather good, eh, what?"

An Englishman, a member of the reticent, shy race, never supposed to speak without an introduction. The exception that proves the rule! Neither of the passengers had to speak. All they had to do was listen and rejoice greatly.

"My father hadn't much use for cars; never rode in one until he was past eighty, and then always in the front seat where he could keep an eye on the speedometer. As long as it showed 20 he was content. But in Paris my sister and I had a Daimler and 20 in a Daimler is just foolish, don't you know! But the oil-gauge stood pretty constantly at 20 and we told the old gentleman that it was the speedometer. Afterwards he was always satisfied, even at 80. One could get some speed down from Troyes to Lyons. Ah, a lovely country, in the old days. He was 86 when he died.

"After the first war we knocked about a bit. I had a Ford agency in Africa and then my sister and I tried Buenos Aires and then Havana. Didn't do badly either. But New Orleans; ah, a beautiful city. We bought a couple of used cars there and struck north. My sister had friends in Chicago and got established there. I didn't care for the place and jogged on to Detroit. Introduced myself to the Ford people and they couldn't do enough for a former agent — a guide all through the plant — three stunning meals — every courtesy. Might have stayed there but there was an opening in Toronto and I've been here ever since. A little trouble at first about housing, but it was summer and I picked up a rather good trailer for $50 and gypsied for six months or so until I found suitable accommodation."

He was a chunky Englishman, with light pompadour hair, blazing blue eyes and fine hands which seemed almost to caress the steering-wheel. And how he could drive! The passenger watched those hands and forgot entirely the rust on the right fender, or the ancient stains on the grey mohair upholstery, or the wire spring peeping through the cushion, or the worn and ragged rim of the front seat. A wobbly driver of uncertain temper was just ahead of us.

"Look at that poor chap," said the Englishman. "Rather a pity to allow him in charge of a car, eh what? Some strange drivers in Toronto. Really I think the driving-tests are too loose. 'Turn here — go up to 30 — stop before the church yonder. Back into that lane.' That sort of thing is all right in its way, but how are you going to test the automatic reflexes? How can you teach a young driver, not only to know what another driver is going to do, but how to allow for what he *might* do? And that's the real test. Ah, a girl driving. Too bad. An odd thing about a woman. If she's good she is absolutely tops, better than the best man. But otherwise, almost any man will be better.

"I remember once at La Pas I was coming down a longish hill —. Oh, you must stop here? Too bad, I much enjoyed your company. Well, Goodbye, and cheerio!"

The passenger walked two blocks to his office and entered at the unearthly hour of half-past eight. The janitor looked at him, glanced at the clock and said, "What's the matter? Couldn't you sleep?"

NEW WEAPONS

BEHOLD the broad-leaved plantain wilt, succumbing
To swift selective death by 2-4-D;
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All that display an anti-human habit,
While wonder-drug and ultra-radiation
End minim worlds of micro-population.

In wholesale swathes fall all that curb or kill us;
In marvellous strange ways the battle's fought.
Insect and sturdy weed, bird, bold bacillus—
No more we feebly snare, dose, dig and swat.
With weapons ominous and omnicidal
(Forget the rising gale, the wave that's tidal)
Science has skilled us bravely to combat 'em:
Armed and efficient man, come, up and atom!

E. K. C.

THE HARPER LAD

AS I turned homeward through the glens
I passed a wind-blown lad;
His coat was rags, his shoes were worn,
But starry eyes he had.

He viewed my grange with gypsy scorn
And smiled at my fat farm;
Yet all he owned was the battered harp
Beneath his ragged arm.

He'd sleep that windy night, I knew,
Under the open sky
And make his fire and strum his harp
And let the world go by.

He'd tease my heart with tunes and runes
The well-housed scarce can dree,
And as he sang he'd pluck and cook
The fowl he stole from me!

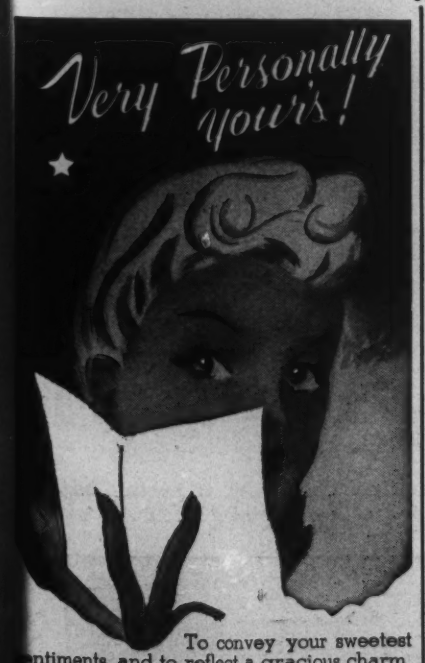
ARTHUR STRINGER

• •

WHITE PUSSY

WHEN I have sealed my heart again,
And painted laughter in my eyes,
And turned my lips in gay disguise,
Lest one should guess how keen the pain—
Why must I evermore despise
And smile on those with condescension,
Who love, and laugh, and analyze
Amours which pride forbids me mention?

MARY L. AKSIM



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Anglo-Argentine Plan Helps World Trade

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Argentina refused to negotiate with the British Mission until the matter of the sterling balances had been settled. Just as the Mission was leaving, it was decided that the balances should be used for certain purposes and the rate should be ½ per cent, not the 2½ per cent demanded. Britain will receive Argentine beef as before, but at higher prices. England's rate was accepted because there is no other market for their meat and they knew England could turn to the Empire if she were refused.

In exchange for the sterling balances, the Argentines hoped to receive control of the British-owned railways but they are to be operated by a joint company. This agreement is a big step in the expansion of international trade.

London.

THE British Mission in Buenos Aires had packed its bags to leave, and the Press had already mourned its efforts as a failure, when agreement on all major issues was plucked like ripe fruit. For 10 weeks the Argentine representatives had held stubbornly to their original point that no general questions could be seriously discussed until the sterling balances, now £130 million, had been settled, on the basis of funding at not less than 2½ per cent interest. Then the whole thing was fixed up seemingly in a matter of hours.

The outcome is that the sterling balances will be usable for certain specified purposes, and that £30 million will be made gradually convertible into other currencies over four years; and that Britain will continue to receive Argentine beef as heretofore, but at higher prices not finally agreed. Those were the two main subjects of negotiation—once the Argentines had admitted any other subject than the sterling balances. A subsidiary matter, which has attracted perhaps rather disproportionate attention in the City because of the large amount of private capital involved, was the treatment of the British-owned railways. These are now to be operated by a joint company.

The agreement with Argentina represents the main provisional settlement of the sterling balances outside the sterling area and the Portuguese balances were held over; Brazil's balances present no serious problem, as they are required in the sterling area anyway.

It will certainly not be practicable to spend so long on each one of the series of negotiations on the total of £3,500-£4,000 million sterling balances, but in this case the British Mission was fighting for a principle, and it had, in the Treasury's opinion, to risk even complete failure rather than agree to terms which would jeopardize the prospect of favorable settlement of the much larger claims of the sterling countries.

Other Creditors

It seems that President Peron and Senor Miranda did not appreciate this fundamental point. They were bargaining on the simple issue between Argentina and Britain; but on the British side the bargaining covered not only Anglo-Argentine relations but also a gross sterling commitment of such staggering size that no possibility of a mistake could be permitted. For the precedent of funding Argentina's claim at a rate of interest in excess of that at which new credits have been obtained from the U.S.A. and Canada would, naturally and rightly, have been used as a lever by all the other claimants, none of whom appears willing to

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

World Trade Climax By 1949?

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN spite of all the doubtful talk about the business outlook, it's plain enough that if we would only agree to make the matter of dividing up the cake secondary to the actual making of a cake big enough for all, we could keep ourselves very fruitfully and busily occupied for the next two or three years. With an unprecedented demand for the goods we are equipped to supply, there should be no question of the level of business activity during that period. Deficiencies in production and employment will be the product only of our own perversities. The real testing time will come when the present world-wide shortages of goods and services have been made up, and that, if we don't misbehave ourselves too much, should occur it seems, sometime in the year 1949. By that time, exports for reconstruction and relief purposes should have ended and world business will have to show whether or not it can stand on its own feet.

The trend towards that climax and the factors that are bringing it on show up in the record of the world's first year of peacetime trade. A survey by *World Report* shows that the level of the world's trade, as revealed in the exports figures of twenty nations, has risen since V-J Day to two billion dollars worth of exports per month, double the pre-war average. The boom got off to a slow start while world industry reconverted from war to peace production, but the trend now is sharply upward, despite the continuance of labor disputes in the big producing countries.

Present Trade Mainly Relief

Goods moving in world trade now consist chiefly of the things needed for relief and reconstruction. Relief shipments of food and clothing have risen from a few million dollars a month at the end of the war to 125 million now. Food alone accounts for one quarter of all U.S. exports. World exports of agricultural and industrial machinery, construction equipment and materials, and vehicles and manufactured goods to rebuild industry damaged by war and to supply needs built up over the last six years are beginning to flow in increasing quantity. Reconstruction needs, the survey shows, must apparently keep world trade at a high level for the next two or three years. Loans and grants and relief expenditures totalling more than 20 billion dollars are being used to get the world back in business again. Most of the money is being put up by the United States. Other countries, like Canada and Sweden, also are lending.

The U.S., Britain and Canada have just about taken over the world's export business. They are producing the goods the world needs most. The value of U.S. exports, excluding lend-lease and relief shipments, now is more than twice as much per month as it was before the war. The U.S. alone accounts for almost half of all the world's exports. No such increase is evident on the import side, however. For 1946, U.S. exports including relief shipments, will be close to 10 billion dollars but imports will amount to about half that figure. Most of the exports thus are being paid for with money borrowed from, or contributed by, the U.S.

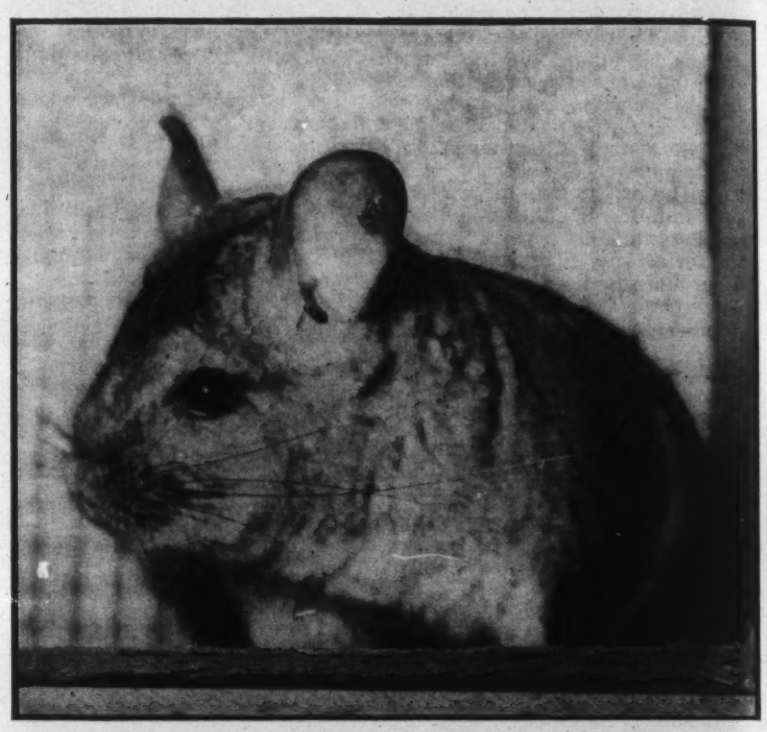
It is clear that when the world's relief and reconstruction needs are filled, which will probably be sometime in 1949, different goods will have to be produced for world markets. The demand for food and clothing, now accounting for a big share of the world's exports, is expected to fall off first. As demand for heavy equipment and machinery to get industries going again is satisfied, a trade in manufactured goods for consumers will have to develop in its place.

Will Need New Basis for Trade

A new basis will be needed for world trade when the credit now available for recovery begins to be used up. Trade will have to be financed in part at least, by a normal exchange of goods and services. To pay for imports, trading countries will have to produce goods and export them. Countries now busy rebuilding will be seeking export outlets. To repay their debts and afford future imports, they must find markets.

The world trade climax now brewing is the result, *World Report* indicates, from a development due to coincide with the above changeover in world trade. A big supply of goods to meet world needs will be available by 1949 at the present rate of recovery. Before long, rebuilt industries will be able to supply markets in countries now buying imported goods. As recovery progresses, industrial nations in Europe again will be in a position to export in volume. At the time full-scale production gets going in other countries, U.S. and Canadian industry will be producing more than the U.S. and Canada need. Demand, as measured by buying power, may be unable to absorb the combination of these surpluses and the exports of other countries flowing into world markets at the same time. The prospect, thus, is that countries now paying high prices to buy the machinery and materials to rebuild their industries will have to sell the goods they produce at a time when prices will be down. The machinery of the United Nations can help support World Trade, but nobody expects new machinery to solve overnight all the economic ills of the world. The World Bank can help finance trade. The International Monetary Fund can stabilize currencies and exchange. The Food and Agriculture Organization has hopes of minimizing the worst effects of chronic farm surpluses. An international trade organization, proposed by the U.S., is intended to cut down present barriers to trade, remove governmental restrictions and assure equal access among nations to markets and raw materials. But this machinery is untested. Little of it is in operation. Performance may or may not live up to hopes.

Canadian Fur Breeders Gamble With World's Most Costly Fur



An increasing number of Canadian fur ranchers are trying their luck raising chinchillas, although it will be seven years, or even longer, before there are sufficient animals for a pelt market. This little animal, about 10 inches long, is a native of South America. The Chinchas (who gave him his name) and the Incas fought over the ownership of the chinchilla hunting grounds, and sought him both for skin and flesh, which is declared to be tastier than hare. Demand has driven the animals into the higher regions of the Andes, and it is now strictly forbidden to bring any of them out of South America. Above picture indicates the amazing density of the fur, ¾" deep, approximately 60 hairs growing where one mink hair would grow. The coloring ranges from light to dark grey, the hair having a blueish tinge near the skin. Breeding experiments in the U.S. in the past 30 years have proved very successful and chinchillas are now considered easier to rear than foxes or mink, as they suffer no contagious diseases and are fed only once a day and this in pellet form.

These are chinchilla cages at a modern ranch; on top of nesting-boxes are pans of fuller's earth, in which the chinchilla takes his daily bath.

Photos by John Carroll.

This bright-eyed baby is a few days old. Chinchillas are monogamous, and are first mated around nine months. They litter five times in two years, with an average of two per litter. Cost is about $1,600 a pair, and a coat of 120 to 140 skins is worth from $30,000 to $80,000.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

make substantial concessions. The rate actually to be paid is ½ per cent, which is a totally different proposition from the 2½ per cent which Senor Miranda had declared was the President's only basis for discussion. The whole Argentine debt is, however, recognized, without any "adjustment" for war conditions. Argentina has, in fact, little claim — except on grounds of crude expediency —for preferential treatment.

The expediency, on which the Argentines played cleverly but with just not strong enough a case was the importance of Argentine beef in Britain's food plans. It is awkward enough for the British Government to be faced with substantially higher prices, which will mean, presumably, a still heavier burden of subsidies for the Exchequer to bear. It would have been far worse if the mainstay of the meat-ration had had to be withdrawn.

But the Argentine's position was weakened by two important facts. There is, in the long run, no alternative to the British market for the bulk of the Republic's meat production, and President Peron must have been uncomfortably aware all the time that he was risking complete bankruptcy for the Argentine livestock industry. It has been too easily assumed that Britain would have been absolutely compelled to come to terms on the beef. A basic change would have been difficult to carry through, but if it had come to the point this country could have drawn much more liberally on the mutton resources of the Empire and could have purchased more pig products from North America. Nearly 80 per cent of Argentina's exportable meat surplus is now due for Britain in the next four years.

The railways are a very complicated subject. Apparently a settlement had already been worked out, but not finally agreed, months before, on the basis of joint Anglo-Argentine ownership and control.

The problem has irritated Anglo-Argentine relations for decades. The £250 million or so of British capital originally subscribed for Argentina's transport services has not received a satisfactory return, more because of persistent discrimination against the companies than because the country's development proved the undertakings to be uneconomic. The Argentines, not unreasonably, want to own their utilities, and it was hoped that the sterling balances might be used to buy them.

However, quite early in the proceedings, the President, in line with his bargaining policy, described them as worn-out material of little interest. So the obvious solution, whereby Argentina would get her railways in exchange for her sterling balances, was ruled out.

However, unsatisfactory as the proceedings have been, the Anglo-Argentine agreement is a big step in the general move to expand international trade. If the world is not yet ready for the free exchange of goods and services these bilateral arrangements are necessary, and it would have been very discouraging if the Mission had returned empty-handed.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Is New Productive Zone in Sight on Beattie-Duparquet Break?

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH the recent promising developments on what is known as the "northern limb" of the Beattie-Duparquet "break" or "fault zone" in Northwestern Quebec, on the projected extension of the so-called Porcupine "break," new attention has been attracted to the area which gives indications of providing an entirely new productive zone. The Duquesne Mining Company and Thurbois Mines properties are located in this section. The former is currently meeting with outstanding results in drilling from the 625-foot level about 300 feet west of the shaft, while Thurbois plans shaft sinking to at least 500 feet to develop three orebodies indicated by diamond drilling. Other active properties in this area, a few miles from Beattie Gold Mines, are Double Strike Mines, Golconda Mines and Pitt Gold Mining Company, the latter adjoining and controlled by Duquesne Mining Company.

•

At the Duquesne Mining Company's property, where a shaft has been put down to a depth of 750 feet, high values were recently secured from a fault drill hole north of the drift on the 625-foot horizon. This hole was drilled under a 40-foot length of high grade opened up a short time ago on the 500-foot level, and the latest find could develop into an important oreshoot. Core from the hole, No. 605, gave very rich values for 15 feet. Assays ran from a trace to 133.98 ounces, the last being over 2.2 feet. Hole No. 603 drilled 54 feet west of No. 605 gave values as high as 1.1 ounce per ton. Hole No. 606 is now being drilled 50 feet east of No. 605 and if it returns high values the section will have been proven to be of important dimensions. High grade ore has been indicated now in three or more parallel occurrences. No consideration has yet been given to milling plans as it is felt the underground picture is not sufficiently clear. That considerably more work remains to be done is evidenced by the fact that the crosscut on the 500-foot level and a drill hole ahead of it indicated seven separate favorable zones, only one of which is being explored at present. The company has adequate finances for the underground program.

•

Diamond drilling at Thurbois Mines has indicated three commercial orebodies. The combined length of these shoots is 1,390 feet, with an average grade of $7.80 and average width of close to 10 feet. In addition, a number of commercial ore intersections were obtained in two other zones and other possibilities exist to the south. Sinking of a shaft to at least 500 feet, as recommended by A. C. Lee, consulting engineer, is being carried out. The company reports over $200,000 in the treasury and no debts.

•

So far no definite oreshoots have been indicated at the Pitt Gold Mining Company's property, but officials consider findings sufficiently encouraging to warrant shaft sinking and consideration will be given to this at a later date. It is stated that Pitt has better indications now than Duquesne when it commenced an underground program. A core length of 13 feet in porphyry recently gave an average grade of 0.28 ounce per ton at a hole depth of 1,782 feet. Double Strike Mines has cut intersections of ore grade 3,500 feet south of the most southerly hole at Thurbois. Results from holes 17 and 21 are officially reported to support the theory that the structure has a northerly strike similar to zones outlined in drilling on the adjoining Thurbois. At Golconda Mines, which has over 3,700 acres in Duparquet and Destor townships, as well as a group in Beauchastel township, two drills have been at work on the main property continuing the exploration program suspended at the commencement of war.

•

A net profit of $29,209 is reported by Kerr Lake Mines for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1946. The property of the company's subsidiary, Kerr Lake Mining Company at Cobalt, has been leased intermittent-

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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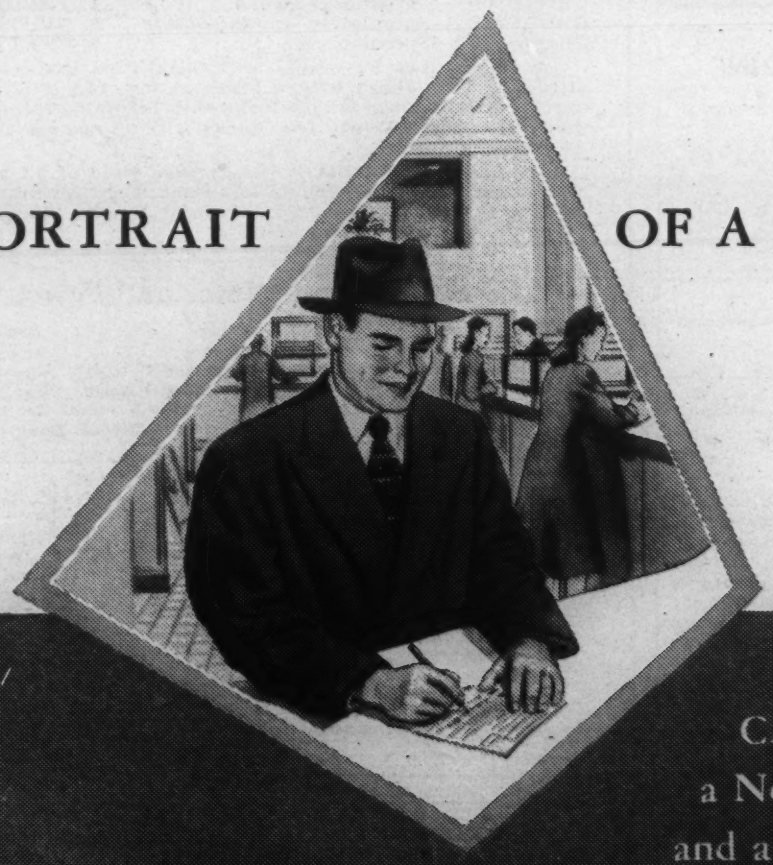

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DIVIDEND-PREFERENCE STOCK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-Quarter Percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the First day of December, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

September 25, 1946.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, payable November 25, to shareholders of record October 18, 1946.

By order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 23, 1946.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the London and County Insurance Company Limited has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C1069 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability).

DIVIDEND NO. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited (no Personal Liability), payable in Canadian funds on December 14th, 1946, to Shareholders of record November 15th, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. CLEARIHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
September 30th, 1946.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 239

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 13th September, 1946

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Patriotic Assurance Company Limited has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C1070 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Planet Assurance Company Limited has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Certificate of Registry No. C1071 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

P. J. H., Toronto, Ont.—A magnetometer survey of the ADNARON COPPER CORP. property in the Rouyn area was completed this summer. This work disclosed major anomalies with lengths of 4,000 and 1,500 feet, respectively, upon both of which diamond drilling was recommended. One of these was said to have a north-south strike showing confirmation with ore bearing structure on two neighboring properties. Diamond drilling has been in progress since the spring and I understand the program is now following out the recommendations of Theo. Koulomzine who made the survey.

J. J. F., Owen Sound, Ont.—Net profits of CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LTD. for the year ended April 30 last, including the refundable portion of the excess profit taxes totalled $144,216, equal to $2.81 a share on the Class A, compared with $152,969, or $3 a share for the preceding fiscal year. Net working capital of $338,404 at April 30, 1946, was little changed from $327,765 at April 30 1945.

M.R.S., Kitchener, Ont.—Yes, considerable exploration has been carried out on the ELMAC MALARTIC MINES property in Dubuisson township, Northwestern Quebec. A shaft was put down to 100 feet with a winze to 200 feet under previous operators. As a result of indications found in a geophysical survey in the fall of 1945 the workings were unwatered and an extensive diamond drilling program commenced both from surface and underground to determine the broader prospects of the property. Some interesting results have been secured from the drilling. Underground drilling is to commence at once from a drive to the west on the first level to test several parallel zones and officials are hopeful that within a few weeks they will have obtained a fairly clear picture of the possibilities. I understand the company has sufficient funds on hand to carry all proposed work. To protect the company from losing any possible orebodies on a north dip, the company sometime ago purchased five claims adjoining to the north for $35,000.

D. A. H., Saskatoon, Sask.—Several plans for the reorganization of CANADIAN VICKERS LTD. have been considered and each plan reorganizes the position and equity of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred shareholders, along with accumulated dividend arrears, it is understood. The plan of reorganization when effected, will be along the lines of the reorganization of Abitibi Power and Paper. The Canadian Vickers 7 per cent preferred shares originally issued carried dividend arrears of $117.25 at July 1, 1946, while preferred shares issued in July, 1939 carried arrears of $49 per share and those issued in October 1944, had arrears of dividends of $12.25 per share.

K. D., Brandon, Man.—I have no recent information on NUGOLD which has been inactive for a number of years, but it is possible operations might be resumed when conditions become more favorable. Operations were suspended on the Nova Scotia property in 1939, when a re-organization was undertaken on an exchange basis of share-for-share, with the new stock pooled. The company when in operation was handicapped by lack of operating capital and by an inadequate plant.

W. H. T., Quebec, Que.—PURITY FLOUR MILLS has reported a net profit of $313,597 for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1946, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes, but after all charges, equal to $1.08 per share. This is compared with a net profit of $270,358 or 83 cents per share in 1945. Current assets amounted to $4,939,432 compared with $5,036,608, with current liabilities of $4,054,128 against $3,553,919. Net working capital was $1,885,304 compared with $1,482,689 in 1945. D. L. Walker, president, states that the heavy demand from export markets for the Canadian flour should continue throughout the current year. However, the increase in world production of foodstuffs in the current crop year and the rapid recovery of agricultural production in European countries will tend to reduce the present urgency for maximum shipments of foodstuffs from North America, Mr. Walker states.

G.C.G., Winnipeg, Man.—I would be inclined to hold on to shares of JACK LAKE MINES. At present diamond drilling is proceeding on the so called south showing on the property, which is located in the Fort Frances mining division, about four

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as;

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

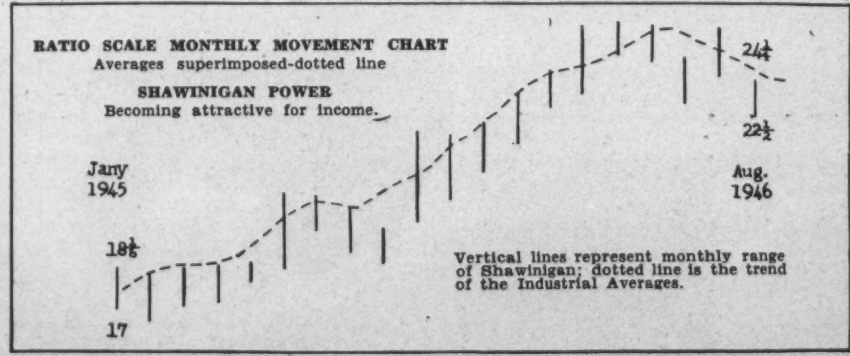
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. Ltd.

				Averages	Shawinigan
PRICE 30 Aug. 46	—	$22.50			
YIELD	—	4.4%			
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	90	Last 12 months	Up 27.6%	Up 18.4%
GROUP	—	"A"	Last 1 month	Up .8%	Down 6.2%
FACTORS	—	Neutral	1942-46 Advance	Up 160.0%	Up 112.0%
			1946 Decline	Down 18.9%	Down 23.5%



SUMMARY:— The above chart does not include the price range of Shawinigan for September and it is suggested that readers add this before studying the action of this company's shares.

During the recent sharp decline in the Averages, Shawinigan sold on a 5% basis which made it considerably more attractive than it has been for some time. As it has an Investment Index of 90 one can consider the current dividend as reasonably well secured.

Shareholders of this huge public utility with its chemical and other subsidiaries must, we presume, wonder about future governmental action but up to the present time we have been able to discern little or no fear in the price movement of the stock.

Readers who have had to be content with an average yield of around 3½% on common stock investments will be encouraged to find it is now frequently possible to obtain 5% by purchasing shares of some of the oldest and strongest companies. Shawinigan is certainly not unattractive on this basis, while its percentage movements over the years are sufficient to offer reasonable attraction to the trader.

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NOTICE OF REGISTRY

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry No. C.1067 has been issued to the Standard Insurance Company of New York authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof, Earthquake Insurance, Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, to the extent authorized by the Insurance Laws of the State of New York.

Mr. T. W. Gooding, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

miles east of Atikokan, in northwestern Ontario, but as yet I have seen no detailed report on results in this section of the claims. Some time ago it was reported that the north showing had been indicated by diamond drilling to be between 550 and 600 feet in length, with an average grade of around $12.85 per ton, over an average width of 46.2 inches and to a depth of at least 600 feet. The consulting engineer recommended that shaft sinking not be considered until the south zone was further tested. If this zone fails to prove up to expectations he suggests a three-compartment shaft be put down on the north zone. A shaft was sunk years ago to 189 feet and some lateral work done on two levels. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,500,000 shares slightly over 2,500,000 are issued.

N. T. H., Dundas, Ont.—Net earnings of TAYLOR, PEARSON AND CARSON (CANADA) LTD. for the six months ended June 30 1946, are reported at $105,819. These earnings would be equal to $4.23 per preferred share, or 47 cents per common share, after preferred dividends. A new addition to the Edmonton premises which will provide a further 15,000 feet of floor space is well under way.

A. B. S., Port Arthur, Ont.—Yes, milling at JASON MINES, at Casummit Lake in the Patricia district, was resumed early in September and the management anticipates that the operation will yield a profit. I understand that hereafter it is the intention of the directors to issue regular quarterly reports to the shareholders with a view to keeping them advised of the earnings and the conditions under which the operation is being carried forward. Some 80 feet of drifting has been carried out on the 6th level, with the vein reported as appearing wider on this horizon than on any of the previous levels and the grade of ore is excellent. Average samples taken from the muck as it came from the drift gave an average of over $21 for 95 cars. The crosscut on the 7th level had reached the vein about the middle of September and the assay of the face where it crosscut the vein yielded .66 ounces across 44 inches. When milling was suspended at Jason in 1942, due to labor shortage, ore reserves were estimated at close to 46,000 tons averaging better than $16 per ton, plus possible ore indicated by drilling of 40,800 tons, averaging around $17.10.

P. H. C., Saint John, N.B. — The possibility that QUEBEC PULP AND PAPER COR., which has been in bankruptcy since 1942, will reopen within the next three months was indicated by Premier Duplessis recently when he said, in connection with plans to redistribute timber limits for the benefit of various companies in eastern Quebec, that financial groups were interested in acquiring a Quebec plant that was now closed down. It is reported that offers have been made for the assets of the company by at least two interests and that a decision is likely soon.

R.H.M., Richmond, Ont.—If you want a gold producer, with a proven and potential ore position, paying dividends, and with plans laid for expansion in output, KERR - ADDISON GOLD MINES holds all these attributes. It is the only producer in the list you have selected. You perhaps noticed a comment on Kerr-Addison in the Gold & Dross columns on September 7, which briefly sums up the picture.

D. R. M., New Glasgow, N.S.—I am informed that ELMONT GOLD MINES LTD., which was formed recently to acquire the two properties held by the A. W. J. Carroll Prospecting Syndicate in the Rouyn district, is making arrangements for geological and geophysical surveys on the two groups of claims. A diamond drilling program is proposed when the surveys are completed. One of the groups is located in Beauchastel township, adjoining on the northwest Norzone Rouyn property on which the high-grade lead-zinc intersections have been reported. The second property is located south of Hosco and Heva Gold in Joannes township. The address of the company is Suite 49, 18 Toronto Street, Toronto.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Buy or Sell on Rally?

By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Downside penetration of February 1946 low points by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages confirms a primary downtrend as under way, duration and extent indeterminate.

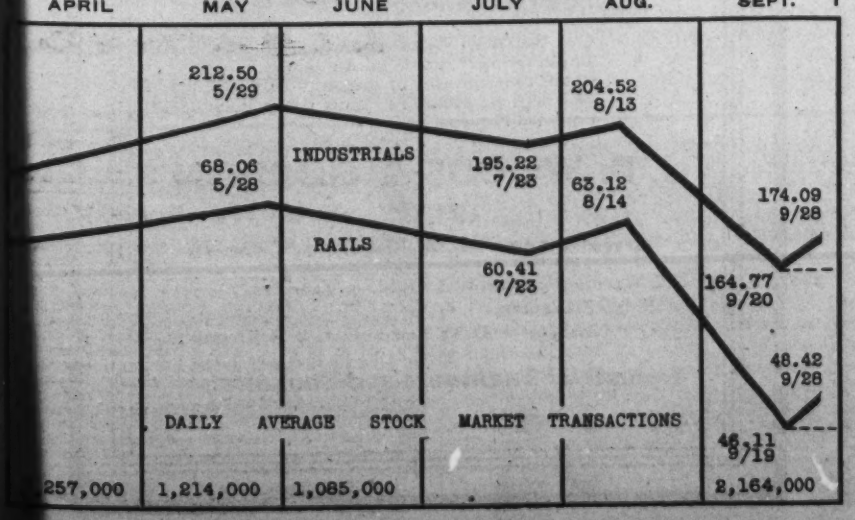
THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average.

The market is again rallying. We would not be inclined to follow the rally up with buying although we continue to regard the present occasion as an excellent opportunity to exchange out of relatively unattractive companies into some of the more vital issues.

If a rally, over the months ahead, of sufficient magnitude develops, consideration can be given at the time to stock selling. On the other hand, a rally of two or three weeks' duration, if followed by prompt entrance of the market into new low ground would, in our opinion, offer, in due course a purchasing opportunity.

Normal limits to a full technical recovery coming from recent low points would be 180/190 on the Dow-Jones industrial average. Attainment of the upper portion of such zone, if accomplished over a several-week or month interval, and if developing without further price weakness first, would be highly suspect. A rally of this type would permit a renewed period for the distribution of stocks, and hence lower the base of primary accumulation. Moderate, rather than large, rally here and then renewed weakness into new low ground, however, would furnish the type of technical base out of which, in conjunction with certain favorable economic factors, as discussed last week, something more than a corrective advance could develop.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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It is important, therefore, that each individual should make plans in advance to enter an order in person or direct by mail or telephone.

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BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 2nd of December 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th October 1946. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 78, and the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that in order to claim their dividends holders of share warrants must comply with whichever of the following requirements is applicable:—

1. In cases where coupons are in the Kingdom of Belgium holders should present them, after having complied with the Belgian regulations pertaining thereto, to the Company's paying agents in Brussels following a notice that will be published by the Company in Belgium.
2. In cases where coupons are in the French franc zone (with the exclusion of Indo-China) holders should present them, after having complied with the French regulations pertaining thereto, to the Company's paying agents in Paris following a notice that will be published by the Company in France.
3. In cases where the coupons are in the United Kingdom and were imported into the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February 1945, or since their issue in the United Kingdom have remained there, such coupons must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect signed by an official of or a signatory for any bank or banking house in the United Kingdom, or a member or member firm of the London Stock Exchange, and must be signed by or on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented.
4. In cases where the coupons were not in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February 1945 and are being presented on behalf of persons, other than residents of Continental Europe, or are being presented on behalf of residents of neutral countries in Continental Europe, such coupons must be accompanied by Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any bank in Canada and from the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 74, The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England) and the Canadian Custodian's consent must be obtained.
5. In all cases other than the above the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that payment meantime must be withheld.

On compliance with the requirements specified in 3 or 4 above a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded as speedily as circumstances permit to the presenting bank on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented for payment against cancellation thereof subject to the deduction where applicable of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 24th day of September, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. CROMAR
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Coverage Provided Under Modern Liability Insurance Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

What has lately been placing emphasis on the need for various forms of liability insurance is the ever-widening application of the law of negligence, brought about by changes in economic conditions, creating new hazards, changes in the attitude of courts and juries and in the claims-consciousness of the public.

There is imposed on everyone a responsibility to exercise care to avoid injuring the person or property of another, whether by act or omission. Liability policies afford protection against the payments of claims for damages based on legal liability, and protection against the cost of investigating and defending claims at law.

WHILE the advisability of carrying automobile liability insurance is recognized by the bulk of responsible motorists, the need of other forms of liability insurance is not generally so well recognized. But there will always be a demand for the various types of liability coverage on the part of shrewd business and professional men because they furnish needed protection against what may be called a catastrophe hazard. Though they may feel that they can afford to take a chance and be self-insurers, as it were, in the case of any small losses arising in the course of their operations, they shrink from doing without liability insurance, as they realize that one serious loss due to a public liability claim can put them out of business altogether if they are caught without such protection.

It is a fundamental principle of our common law that one is held liable for the consequences of one's acts or omissions if, through failure to exercise reasonable care, they result in accidental damage to the person or property of another, whether this other be one's employee, guest or member of the public. The term "one" is construed to mean an individual, firm or corporation, and to such individual, firm or corporation liability attaches for the acts of their servants, employees or agents when such acts or omissions occur in the course of their employment while performing the duties for which they are engaged.

Two Classes of Accidents

Accidents leading to liability claims are divided into two classes: 1. Industrial accidents—those occurring to an employee because of his connection with the industry in which he is engaged; and 2. Public accidents—embracing all other than industrial accidents. For the protection of the employer there is available employers' liability insurance and workmen's compensation cover. For the protection of the individual, firm or corporation in the case of public accidents there is available public liability and property damage insurance.

One of the reasons why these forms of insurance protection are of increasing importance is on account of the ever-expanding application of the law of negligence. As has been pointed out before, this development is not due to change in the fundamental principles of the law, but to changes in economic conditions, which have created new hazards, and to changes in the attitudes of courts and in the claims-consciousness of the public. There is imposed on everyone a responsibility to exercise care to avoid injuring the person or property of another, whether by act or omission.

As negligence is not defined by statute, it must be determined in each case by the facts and circumstances. In most damage suits based on negligence, the court decides questions of law, while the jury decides questions of fact. Consequently, as one authority has stated, "there is no rule which will guarantee immunity from legal liability for negligence, and there can be no final answer to the question of liability in a claim for damages without recourse to law."

Those Who Are Liable

It should not be overlooked that anyone who owns, leases or uses property is subject to this law, and so are persons or corporations acting as administrators, executors, guardians and trustees, as well as those engaged in a business or profession. It should be noted, too, that apart from the amount of damages that may be awarded in settlement of a claim, the investigation and defense of a claim often involves a lot of expense. The various forms of liability policies are much alike in that they cover the insured against payment of claims for damages based on legal liability for bodily injuries or property damage sustained in an accident caused by the insured's operations or property.

In addition, the insured is covered against the cost of defending claims at law, as well as the cost and expense of investigating the accident. This is true even if the claim is groundless, provided it is of a type which otherwise would be covered by the policy. The insured may have but a vague idea of his rights and liabilities, but the company which insures him has expert lawyers and claim adjusters who know the law and its application locally.

There are of course, special forms of liability policies designed to meet the particular requirements of those engaged in various types of activities. There is, for instance, the Owners, Landlords and Tenants Liability Policy, which is available for owners, landlords and tenants whether the property is a modest home or a mansion, whether a corner grocery or a department store, and covers accidents occurring on or off the premises. The off-premises coverage is of importance to stores maintaining delivery service. The coverage is also available for apartments, hotels, clubs, office buildings, public buildings, colleges and schools, theatres, exhibition buildings, hospitals, etc.

Then there is the Elevator Liability Policy which is available for the protection of owners or lessees who operate elevators or escalators, regardless of type, purpose for which used, or class of building in which located. Defective equipment, lack of safety devices, careless operators and inadequate supervision are the principal causes of elevator accidents and claims for damages.

There is the Products Liability Policy which is available for the protection of those who manufacture, distribute or sell products of any kind. The law of negligence applies to products the same as it applies to ownership of property and business operations generally. The express or implied warranty that an article is fit for the purpose it is intended to serve may constitute a basis of legal liability.

There is the Manufacturers' Liability Policy which is available to owners or lessees operating manufacturing plants, laundries, ware-

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houses and other commercial enterprises, except amusement parks, contracting, and owners, landlords and tenants risks. There is the Contractors' Liability Policy for individuals, firms and corporations engaged in contracting operations.

There is the Druggists' Liability Policy which covers claims for damages arising from the insured's liability from filling prescriptions and from sale or misdelivery of drugs, medicines or merchandise, including food or beverages, whether the act or omission was that of the insured or an employee. Similar policies are available to cover the professional liability of physicians, dentists and hospitals.

There are also special forms of liability policies available to meet particular requirements, such as the Golfers' and Sports' Liability Policy, the Teams' Liability Policy, the Protective Liability Policy, the Contractual Liability Policy, the Amusement Park Liability Policy, and the Personal Liability Policy.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get your opinion as to whether it would be advisable to use a considerable sum of money, which has come into my possession as the result of the winding up of the estate of a close relative, for the purchase of an annuity from the Dominion Government, or whether it would be better to leave the money in the bank until conditions become more settled. I am a widow, 62 years old, with no dependents, and my main object is to make the best use of the money so as to provide a steady income for the rest of my life.

—D. H., London, Ont.

Through the purchase of an annuity you can obtain a larger income for the rest of your life than you could obtain on the same amount of money placed in any other security it would be absolutely safe to invest in, such as a Dominion Government bond. This larger income is due, of course, to the fact that in providing the income the principal also is gradually being exhausted. But the counter-balancing advantage is that the income from the annuity is one that continues as long as you live, however far into the future your life may extend. Government annuities may be taken out on either the ordinary life plan or on the guaranteed plan. On the ordinary life plan, the income stops at the death of annuitant, whenever that may occur, whereas on the guaranteed plan, the income continues for the guaranteed period, fifteen or twenty years, as the case may be, whether the annuitant lives that long or not, in case of prior death the remainder of the payments going to the annuitant's heirs. As an annuity on the ordinary life plan provides the largest income, it is the best adapted to meet the requirements of a person with no dependents and who has only his or her own needs to think of.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

ly on a very small scale and $752 was received in royalties during the year. A majority stock interest is held in Rimu Gold Dredging Company of New Zealand and dividends from this operation amounted to $41,555. Rimu Gold holds a majority stock interest in Grey River Dredging Company which produced 5,840 ounces of crude gold in the first eight months of 1946, as against 10,959 ounces in 1945.

•

Shares of Silver Miller Mines, Limited, were called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on September 30. The company has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares of which 1,700,006 are issued. The property comprises 213 acres, in Coleman township, Cobalt district, from which commercial silver was recovered in former mining operations. A substantial share interest in the company was purchased earlier this year by Vincent Mining Corporation. All four shafts on the property have been unwatered, the workings cleaned up and development of the veins and diamond drilling commenced early in July. A rich pocket of silver was encountered in the No. 1 stope in the 225-foot level which yielded 780 pounds of silver and this assayed 2,264 ozs. per ton. A high grade length of 25 feet is reported opened in the No. 2 vein on the 285-foot level and grab samples assayed 13,861, 19,867, 3,896, and 99 ozs. of silver. A hole is now being drilled for the downward extension of this shoot.

•

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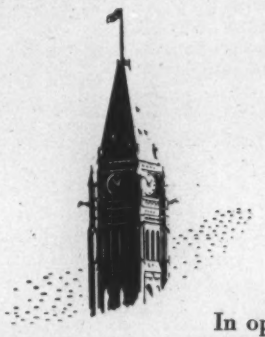

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Ottawa Valley Trust Company
EXECUTORS TRUSTEES

140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited

and its wholly-owned Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY, 1946

Earnings from operations before providing for the charges set out below but after providing for refund of wheat rebates		$1,812,026.55
Income from investments		43,054.18
		$1,855,080.73
Deduct:		
Interest on funded debt (including interest on issues refunded during 1945)		
On first mortgage bonds	$107,237.04	
On collateral trust debentures	52,464.80	
Depreciation on buildings, plant, equipment, autos and trucks	221,926.85	
Appropriation for employees' pensions	106,742.94	488,371.63
Profit before providing for taxes on income		$1,366,709.10
Provision for taxes on income	$702,900.00	
Less refundable portion thereof	19,000.00	683,900.00
Net profit for the year		$ 682,809.10

Note: The above provision for depreciation includes an amount of $100,000 which is not deductible for purposes of income and excess profit taxes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY, 1946

Balance 31st July, 1945		$2,615,654.27
Add net profit for the year		682,809.10
		$3,298,463.37
Deduct:		
Dividend paid 1st May 1946 on common shares (at 50c per share)	$208,810.50	
Premium and accrued dividend on the redemption of all of the Class A participating preferred shares of no par value on 15th December 1945 (91,997 shares, less 3 shares held by subsidiary)	775,509.42	984,319.92
Balance 31st July 1946		$2,314,143.45

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the consolidated balance sheet of Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries as at 31st July, 1946 and of the statements of profit and loss and surplus for the year ending on that date. In connection therewith we examined or tested accounting records of the company and its subsidiaries; we also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the operating and income accounts for the year and made tests of the year's transactions.

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Toronto, Canada,
23rd September, 1946.

CLARKSON, GORDON & CO
Chartered Accountants

ABOUT INSURANCE

Coverage Provided Under Modern Liability Insurance Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

What has lately been placing emphasis on the need for various forms of liability insurance is the ever-widening application of the law of negligence, brought about by changes in economic conditions, creating new hazards, changes in the attitude of courts and juries and in the claims-consciousness of the public.

There is imposed on everyone a responsibility to exercise care to avoid injuring the person or property of another, whether by act or omission. Liability policies afford protection against the payments of claims for damages based on legal liability, and protection against the cost of investigating and defending claims at law.

WHILE the advisability of carrying automobile liability insurance is recognized by the bulk of responsible motorists, the need of other forms of liability insurance is not generally so well recognized. But there will always be a demand for the various types of liability coverage on the part of shrewd business and professional men because they furnish needed protection against what may be called a catastrophe hazard. Though they may feel that they can afford to take a chance and be self-insurers, as it were, in the case of any small losses arising in the course of their operations, they shrink from doing without liability insurance, as they realize that one serious loss due to a public liability claim can put them out of business altogether if they are caught without such protection.

It is a fundamental principle of our common law that one is held liable for the consequences of one's acts or omissions if, through failure to exercise reasonable care, they result in accidental damage to the person or property of another, whether this other be one's employee, guest or member of the public. The term "one" is construed to mean an individual, firm or corporation, and to such individual, firm or corporation liability attaches for the acts of their servants, employees or agents when such acts or omissions occur in the course of their employment while performing the duties for which they are engaged.

Two Classes of Accidents

Accidents leading to liability claims are divided into two classes: 1. Industrial accidents—those occurring to an employee because of his connection with the industry in which he is engaged; and 2. Public accidents—embracing all other than industrial accidents. For the protection of the employer there is available employers' liability insurance and workmen's compensation cover. For the protection of the individual, firm or corporation in the case of public accidents there is available public liability and property damage insurance.

One of the reasons why these forms of insurance protection are of increasing importance is on account of the ever-expanding application of the law of negligence. As has been pointed out before, this development is not due to change in the fundamental principles of the law, but to changes in economic conditions, which have created new hazards, and to changes in the attitudes of courts and in the claims-consciousness of the public. There is imposed on everyone a responsibility to exercise care to avoid injuring the person or property of another, whether by act or omission.

As negligence is not defined by statute, it must be determined in each case by the facts and circumstances. In most damage suits based on negligence, the court decides questions of law, while the jury decides questions of fact. Consequently, as one authority has stated, "there is no rule which will guarantee immunity from legal liability for negligence, and there can be no final answer to the question of liability in a claim for damages without recourse to law."

Those Who Are Liable

It should not be overlooked that anyone who owns, leases or uses property is subject to this law, and so are persons or corporations acting as administrators, executors, guardians and trustees, as well as those engaged in a business or profession. It should be noted, too, that apart from the amount of damages that may be awarded in settlement of a claim, the investigation and defense of a claim often involves a lot of expense. The various forms of liability policies are much alike in that they cover the insured against payment of claims for damages based on legal liability for bodily injuries or property damage sustained in an accident caused by the insured's operations or property.

In addition, the insured is covered against the cost of defending claims at law, as well as the cost and expense of investigating the accident. This is true even if the claim is groundless, provided it is of a type which otherwise would be covered by the policy. The insured may have but a vague idea of his rights and liabilities, but the company which insures him has expert lawyers and claim adjusters who know the law and its application locally.

There are of course, special forms of liability policies designed to meet the particular requirements of those engaged in various types of activities. There is, for instance, the Owners, Landlords and Tenants Liability Policy, which is available for owners, landlords and tenants whether the property is a modest home or a mansion, whether a corner grocery or a department store, and covers accidents occurring on or off the premises. The off-premises coverage is of importance to stores maintaining delivery service. The coverage is also available for apartments, hotels, clubs, office buildings, public buildings, colleges and schools, theatres, exhibition buildings, hospitals, etc.

Then there is the Elevator Liability Policy which is available for the protection of owners or lessees who operate elevators or escalators, regardless of type, purpose for which used, or class of building in which located. Defective equipment, lack of safety devices, careless operators and inadequate supervision are the principal causes of elevator accidents and claims for damages.

There is the Products Liability Policy which is available for the protection of those who manufacture, distribute or sell products of any kind. The law of negligence applies to products the same as it applies to ownership of property and business operations generally. The express or implied warranty that an article is fit for the purpose it is intended to serve may constitute a basis of legal liability.

There is the Manufacturers' Liability Policy which is available to owners or lessees operating manufacturing plants, laundries, ware-

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houses and other commercial enterprises, except amusement parks, contracting, and owners, landlords and tenants risks. There is the Contractors' Liability Policy for individuals, firms and corporations engaged in contracting operations.

There is the Druggists' Liability Policy which covers claims for damages arising from the insured's liability from filling prescriptions and from sale or misdelivery of drugs, medicines or merchandise, including food or beverages, whether the act or omission was that of the insured or an employee. Similar policies are available to cover the professional liability of physicians, dentists and hospitals.

There are also special forms of liability policies available to meet particular requirements, such as the Golfers' and Sports' Liability Policy, the Teams' Liability Policy, the Protective Liability Policy, the Contractual Liability Policy, the Amusement Park Liability Policy, and the Personal Liability Policy.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get your opinion as to whether it would be advisable to use a considerable sum of money, which has come into my possession as the result of the winding up of the estate of a close relative, for the purchase of an annuity from the Dominion Government, or whether it would be better to leave the money in the bank until conditions become more settled. I am a widow, 62 years old, with no dependents, and my main object is to make the best use of the money so as to provide a steady income for the rest of my life.

—D. H., London, Ont.

Through the purchase of an annuity you can obtain a larger income for the rest of your life than you could obtain on the same amount of money placed in any other security it would be absolutely safe to invest in, such as a Dominion Government bond. This larger income is due, of course, to the fact that in providing the income the principal also is gradually being exhausted. But the counter-balancing advantage is that the income from the annuity is one that continues as long as you live, however far into the future your life may extend. Government annuities may be taken out on either the ordinary life plan or on the guaranteed plan. On the ordinary life plan, the income stops at the death of annuitant, whenever that may occur, whereas on the guaranteed plan, the income continues for the guaranteed period, fifteen or twenty years, as the case may be, whether the annuitant lives that long or not, in case of prior death the remainder of the payments going to the annuitant's heirs. As an annuity on the ordinary life plan provides the largest income, it is the best adapted to meet the requirements of a person with no dependents and who has only his or her own needs to think of.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

ly on a very small scale and $752 was received in royalties during the year. A majority stock interest is held in Rimu Gold Dredging Company of New Zealand and dividends from this operation amounted to $41,555. Rimu Gold holds a majority stock interest in Grey River Dredging Company which produced 5,840 ounces of crude gold in the first eight months of 1946, as against 10,959 ounces in 1945.

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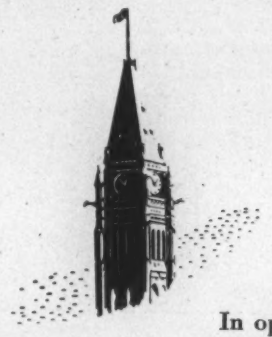

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Toronto, Canada,
23rd September, 1946.

CLARKSON, GORDON & CO
Chartered Accountants

Africa Was an Island Long Before Suez

By LIAM ANTHONY O'LEARY

The construction of "Pharaohs' Canal"—a fresh-water channel running from the mouth of the Nile to the Red Sea—thousands of years before Christ, has received far less publicity than the building of the Pyramids, although of greater significance. Although now mostly in a state of disuse, in places its stone construction runs parallel to the Suez Canal. The suggested cutting of another canal to preserve Britain's lifeline also follows another ancient route, believed to be that followed by Hiram of Tyre's caravans to the Red Sea under treaty with Solomon.

NOT all of the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt wasted their substance and the labor of their subjects in the construction of useless tombs and imposing monuments.

In the days when the methods of efficient deep-water transport were first made available to mankind—developing civilization in the Mediterranean area in the wake of its discovery—the idea of cutting a channel through the Isthmus of Suez was conceived. It was a project which has been far less publicized than their building industry, but it was of greater significance.

The project was the construction of what later became known as the "Pharaohs' Canal," a fresh-water channel running from the River Nile to the Red Sea. It linked up the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, and made of Africa an island, thousands of years before the coming of Christ.

This canal is still in use in parts, though much of it has gone back to the desert. It was designed, of course, for the small sailing vessels of its day, and it fell into disuse because it could not accommodate the large vessels of a later date. In some places its paved stone construction runs parallel to the concrete and steel levees of the modern ship canal built by Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Before Construction

Before the construction of the Suez Canal, a trickle of trade flowed to the countries of the East by camel caravans, crossing the sands of the Isthmus. It has been suggested that the biblical mention of the treaty between Solomon and Hiram of Tyre was negotiated upon the principle that Hiram's caravans, bearing the famed purple cloth of Tyre, be allowed free passage across the land of Judea to the Red Sea, and it is along the caravan route used by Hiram that the cutting of a second canal is suggested in order to re-establish what has come to be known as a lifeline.

This idea, however, is ridiculous from a commercial point of view, for, even if the British Government could afford the hundreds of millions of pounds that would be necessary for the development, it would be extremely difficult to persuade shipowners to utilize the new canal—the transit of which would take about two weeks—in preference to the cheaper Suez Canal, passage through which can be made in eleven hours.

Vessels using the Suez for the passage to India effect a saving in time and cost of some three to four thousand miles, and are saved the exposure to the turbulent storms and high seas of the Cape of Good Hope. The difference in food and wage bills, and in other operating costs, is obvious.

The assessment of fees for vessels making the canal passage is based upon gross tonnage measurements with allowances for living space, and all space not used for stores or cargo. This includes ballast tanks and engine space, and it is not unusual to find tramp ships passing through with hatches piled up with stores taken out of spaces for which exemption has been claimed, the stores being put back into the space at the other end of the Canal.

Farcical as this undoubtedly is, it is a more efficient system of measurement than its predecessor. In this old system the value was based upon the beam, or width of the ships, which meant that bluff freighters of shallow draught were required to pay the same fees as fast liners of twice their registered tonnage.

It is said that this was the reason behind the construction of the very unseaworthy blister ships, vessels with a tiny athwart-ships deck measurement, and huge swelling blisters below the water line.

Ships entering the canal at Port Said are issued with a comprehensive list of local by-laws and canal regulations printed in French and English, and while making the passage through the desert, receive additional information from stations posted along the route.

Native Boats

Inward-bound ships and laden tankers receive priority in passage, and a vessel, upon receiving instructions from a station regarding the presence of a tanker in the canal, will either anchor in the Bitter Lakes, or swing in to the shore and make fast until the canal is clear before them. In this latter operation native boats, which are kept ready attached to a derrick that is topped throughout the passage, are swung over the side and the boatmen make the ropes fast to bollards that are sunk in concrete at convenient distances apart.

Ships that are likely to make part of the passage in darkness carry a great searchlight over the bow. In fact, ocean-going ships are fitted with a little davit projecting over the bow and used for no other purpose than the carriage of the Suez Canal searchlight. Company electricians travel with the searchlight to ensure its safe functioning.

Sometimes passengers or members of the crews of ships making the passage are left behind at Port Said, and while travelling by the railway that skirts the canal on their way to Suez, they may witness their own vessel in ponderous transit of the wastelands. It is an imposing sight to witness the masts and funnels of some ocean greyhound amid the scorched sands that once bore the imprint of the sandals of Alexander's army and of Caesar's legions.

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New Trust Company

THE newly-formed Ottawa Valley Trust Co. is opening for business in Ottawa. The company was incorporated by a special Act [illegible] ment in December, 1945. G. Gordon Gale, president, is president of Gatineau Power Co. and E. B. Eddy Co. Vice-presidents are J. Gordon Fleck, managing director of Booth Lumber Co. and C. M. Edwards, director of W. C. Edwards and Co.

Authorized capital of the company is $1,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares of $100 par value. Of this total 2,500 shares were fully subscribed and allotted at the offering price of $105 per share before the organization was completed. The remaining 7,500 shares are now being offered for public subscription.

"THE PEN IS *Mightier...*"

A phrase coined in ancient times when the sword was the combat weapon of the day, the written word carried great influence — power.

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